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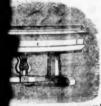
HENDEE, 131 Washington following valuable Musical

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SILAS ALLEN, JR.

DEBTORS. MARK NEWMAN.

# Boston Mecorder.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY NATHANIEL WILLIS, AT NO. 11, CORNHILL, NEXT DOOR TO PETRCE'S BOOKSTORE, BETWEEN THE SABBATH SCHOOL AND TRACT DEPOSITORIES .- PRICE \$3,00 A YEAR, OR \$2,50 IN ADVANCE.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1836.

4. 12-Vol. XXI--Whole No. 1084. RELIGIOUS.

From the Buffalo Spectator. SENECA MISSION.

ay School Meeting at the Seneca Mission Station: very large and interesting meeting of chilparents and teachers, was held at the Mission station, on Wednesday, the f August.—Rev. J. C. Lord was called a preside. The object of this manifest. August.—Re object of this meeting awaken in the children, an interest in of missionary operations, and present to als of the Indians the advantages of edu-

were commenced with singing exercises were commenced with single in, "Come Holy Spirit"—and praye ther Two Guns, of the Seneca Nation ther Two truns, or the scheeca Nation.

S Missionary hymn was then sung by the
gation of whites and Indians, with great
lightful effect.
following resolutions were severally preadvecated by interesting and appro-

remarks and adopted. the Rev. J. Dodge, of the Methodist

ed, That the Missionary cause, having ped, That the Missionary Cause, naving shject the transformation of man into-renly image of Jesus Christ, is worthy lest efforts and warmest affections of minister, every teacher, every parent, ove all of every child. he Rev. S. Peet: dved, That the advantages of education

measurably important and worthy the of the ludian as well as the white man. e hour, during which a procession was d and the refreshments provided for the

ion were dispensed, assembling again after the recess, the was found to be far too small, and so ly had the congregation increased that it necessary to erect seats around it, and with the waggons, carriages, &c., were

Indians' exhortation at this time, that heart became truly warmed, that the tear d and the prayer was uttered for this in-ing people. Surrounded as we were with vidences of their late heathenism and of ridences of their late heathenism and of present change—their soft, sweet voices ing in unusual harmony, while beckoning eir brethren to glory—the thought that we on missionary ground—all, all tended to e and refresh the disciple of Jesus as he untarily promised to be more faithful in forts to advance his Redeemer's kingdom. ately after the singing the following ons were offered—remarked upon and

Rev. J. C. Lord, of the Presbyterian

leed, That the laws of this state, if they and that the judges of our ty he mayor of the city of Buffalo, and the and jury, in their endeavors to enforce have set an example worthy of imitation.

of, have set an example worthy of imitation.

y Daniel Two Guns. Interpreted.

Resolted, That had the Bible and the Sabschool preceded the whiskey bottle, and stan love the frauds of unprincipled specus, the whole Indian people would have, ere this, not a whit behind the most Chrismoral, well-educated, prosperous and hapmannity to be found on earth.

Diel Two Guns rose and said:

Forthers—This day are we assembled, we resent together in this house of God on.

It is delightful to our minds that we assembled, and that these Sabbath school len are assembled with us. It is a pleas-

n are assembled with us. It is a pleas-nt. We have never seen the like before, gnt. We have never seen the like belove, noce, we never expected to see such things, since it is so, let me say, children, you do it according to the words of God's book. Then the like things shall be done eaven; you shall be gathered together in en as you are now gathered together here, is great assembly, both the Indians and the

oh, if such things could have been done long us forty years ago! If they might have light us before they brought us whiskey! But was not so. Perhaps forty years ago, none your white people came among us but corpters. They were such as ran away from a large cities at the east, perhaps to keep out jail. They did not like the laws; they were raid perhaps, and they said, here are no laws at no gospel among the Indians, and in truther were lawless, and they taught the Indians are less to too! they corrupted our people. But too: they corrupted our people. But Bible preceded these things, and had whiskey bottle been kept behind, we should have been desolated as we have been by se corruptions. The gospel would have read immediately; we should have fallen unsinfluence without delay, and the multi-of our people would have become real

loreover, in addition to their corrupting and ating influence, they tried to speculate upon and cheat us. They did, indeed, collect us and cheat us. The be cheat us. They did, indeed, collect us ber, we Indians, and you white people; was to buy our lands. Oh, if such meetings that to-day could have come before meetings! But there is still opportunity.

May yet be saved. You have already be-

which will cause us Indians to live in Already is that begun, which going shall gather together the great multiedness. We beseech you, brethren, to ere, till that which you have begun so for our benefit, shall extend as widely

"we will teach their children books, and work, and the gospel." Our chiefs said they were unwilling, and for this reason. They thought "the white people are cheaters; of course, their ministers also." They thought moreover, "it is sin for a Indian to have knowledge of books;" and they also thought, "we will not forsake the way which God has commanded us."

I am surry they did not receive the offered gift, for, by that means, we abode still in darkness, and wretchedness also.

When I was a boy, the ministers came again where we lived. They were in the habit of speaking to us. They thought, "indeed they must embrace the gospel." Still the chiefs remained unwilling, notwithstanding they imparted to us the good thing, according to the character of the ministerial work; for the minds of those people who lived long ago were overwhelmed with fear, because they were as yet ignorant of the real character and designs of those who proposed to benefit them; and this will account for these repeated rejections; just as it is with some untamed, timid animals. When they first come together they are afraid of one another. In a little while, however, they become acquainted and love one another.—So also it is with men. In a short time they too will come to love those who dwell together with them. Those ministers in the onset thought, "we will have compassion on them, we will labor to benefit the Indians, who are walking in darkness." This was their constant feeling. For these ministers always love God; they love also all mankind. Still it is but a lit-

will abor to benefit the indians, who are walking in darkness." This was their constant
feeling. For these ministers always love God;
they love also all mankind. Still it is but a little while since our old chiefs first took hold of
the offered gospel. Some of these chiefs are
still alive.

Now then the door is open where we live,
and the teachers and ministers have come in.
Now the light of sunrise strikes in upon the
walls of our habitations. It is the light from
God! and it is shining with increasing brightness among our people.

True, among all the people of our land, some
have had hearts that cannot believe the gospel.
But there are some whose hearts are not hard,
and these do believe the word of the Lord.

Brethren, we thank you for all which you

Brethren, we thank you for all which you have taught us, which will be our happiness on earth and in heaven. White brethren, God has set you up on high, in respect to all things. It is my desire that all the nations of the world

may be blessed, and that you who are instruct-ing them may enjoy the favor of the Lord. Brethren, I will say no more." By Rev. Mr. Chapin, of the Baptist Church. Interpreted.

Resolved, That the experience of every Chris-

tian proves that the enjoyments of religion are infinitely greater than those of vice, even among the young.

By L. B. Tously:

Resolved, That the Divine blessing attending the labors of the Seneca Missionaries in past years, demands a public expression of our gratitude to God, and presents imperious claims

upon our prayers and co-operation.

The exercises of the day were then closed by prayer and singing the hymn, "Awake, my soul."

Wanting as this account of the proceedings Wanting as this account of the proceedings is, in many particulars of interest—yet we think enough is presented to give some faint idea of the impressions which must have been made on the minds of all who were present. Many a Sunday school child will now remember in its prayers the Missionary—his family and his pupils—while on the other hand we shall not soon be forgotten by our friends of the forest.

shall not soon be forgotten by our friends of the forest.

We have received the following note from Brother Wright, who translated the remarks of the Indians:

Dear Brother—When I promised to furnish

the Indians:

Dear Brother—When I promised to furnish a copy of the Indian speeches at the Sabbath School celebration, I supposed that the substance of them had been written in the Indian language beforehand; but it seems that this was not the fact. They have, however, reported their own speeches in their own tongue, with as much accuracy as might reasonably be expected, considering that they are not in a habit of doing such things. I presume they have given the general track of thought, in some instances perhaps, the precise words, but many of the beautiful allusions and embelishments have escaped their recollection, and I fear some have fallen through in the process of translation. Also, in making the translation it has been my aim to preserve the Indian idiom at the expense of correctness in the English, and I have supplied a few ellipses from memory.

After Seneca closed his address, he made a short appeal to the Indians present, urging them, in view of all which they had that day seen and heard, to receive the blessings of salvation, for time and eternity. Yours, &c.

A. Waight.

ROTATION IN THE PASTORAL OFFICE. ITS INFLUENCE ON MINISTERS. Let us inquire, how ministers themselves are likely to be affected, by the new system? Is its tendency to make them more able, more faithful and more useful, or the contrary? A young man who has finished his preparatory studies, receives a call to the pastoral office. This brings a solemn question of duty before his mind. Is the field to which he is invited such an one as he ought to enter? Are the peops so well united in him as to afford the prospe of a quiet and successful ministry? Were of a quiet and successful ministry? Were it to be a permanent location, he would send in You have commenced that new order which will cause us Indians to live in Already is that begun, which going shall gather together the great multisabhath school children into that land thess. We beseech you, brethren, to e, till that which you have begun so it our benefit, shall extend as widely and as the mischiefs of the former order, the whisky bottle and the land appears the whisky bottle and the land appear. For the great light is yours, our bretha. This is all I will attempt to say."

By Rev. H. G. Nott:

Resolved, That what would have prevented degradation and ruin of the Indian race is the only cure, and that that remedy, under will be abundantly effectual.

The solved is a better minister. So he accepts the call, and is inducted into the sacred office, with the usual ceremonies. But as it was with the children of Israel, when they ate the passover in Egypt, "with their loins girded, and their shoes on their feet, and their staff in their hand," so it is with him. He is ordained, but not at heart of the great light is yours, our breththe call, and is inducted into the sacred office, with the usual ceremonies. But as it was with the children of Israel, when they ate the passover in Egypt, "with their loins girded, and the inducted into the sacred office, with the usual ceremonies. But as it was with the children of Israel, when they ate the passover in Egypt, "with their loins girded, and the call, and is inducted into the sacred office, with the usual ceremonies. But as it was with the children of Israel, when they ate the passover in Egypt, "with their loins girded, and their shows with the children of Israel, when they ate the passover in Egypt, "with their loins girded, and their shoes on their feet, and t Brethren—I have a happy mind this day, reason of what your minds have done, in tyou have thought "we will indeed collect the children, the classes of the Sabbath had," And you thought this too: "We will the weekle our brothers, the Senecas."

earlie thank you and thenk Gold that had you though this too: "We will sit under the shade and eat the fruit of them? He carrier thank you and thenk Gold that had you though the shade and eat the fruit of them? He

"we will teach their children books, and work, and the gospel." Our chiefs said they were unwilling, and for this reason. They thought, the settlement, to make the connection as present which people are cheaters; of course, their sinifor a Indian to have knowledge of books;" and they also thought, "we will not forsake the way which God has commanded us."

I am sorry they did not receive the offered gift, for, by that means, we abode still in dark provements in means and measures, which, you know Sir, have been introduced by "Revival preachers" within a few years, with astonishing sift, for, by that means, we abode still in dark news, and wretchedness also.

When I was a boy, the ministers came again where we lived. They were in the habit of speaking to us. They thought, "indeed they so the province of the common with the many laborers; and then this own motion, or yours, no out any draw back or waste, to himself of it, with him as they used to do. I ought in justice to say here, that I don't see but our minister the time of her earrived in the community.

But in order that A. B. may have his dollar, the tremust be an expensive coining establishment up to the moment of her earrived in the community.

But in order that A. B. may have his dollar, the tremust be an expensive coining establishment up to the moment of her earrived in the community.

But in order that A. B. may have his dollar, the tremust be an expensive coining establishment up to the moment of her earrived in the community.

But in order that A. B. may have his dollar, the tremust be an expensive coining establishment up to the moment of her earrived in the community.

But in order that A. B. may have his dollar, the tremust of the community.

But in order that A. B. may have his don't any draw back or waste, to himself or to the the moment of her earrived in the tremust of the community.

But in All their innumerable, we had almost said in all their innumerable, we had almost said in all their innumerable, we had almost said in all their innumerab

sides. But now these changes have become so common, that nobody thinks of asking for reasons.

In a year, perhaps, he is once more reinstalled, but still he feels that he has no home. Whenever he is nervous, the anticipated warning rings in his ears. The advantage which he hoped to gain, by having more time for study, he does not realize. In three cases out of four, probably he studies less; and for this, among other reasons; he finds, that with the help of his manuscripts; less study is now necessary. Of course, he does not distinguish himself in his new situation, as his friends expected he would, and as he intended; and this makes him unhappy. Again he is dismissed, and possibly after another interval of a year, or two, finds a new parish and once more goes through the ceremony of installation, but with still fainter prospect of either permanence, or usefulness. How many such changes he may pass through in twenty years, it is impossible to predict; but at length, the last slender tie is broken, and he is virtually turned out of the pastoral office. in twenty years, it is impossible to predict; but at length, the last slender tie is broken, and he is virtually turned out of the pastoral office. Thus cast off and disappointed in the decline of life, how little good can he do, compared with what he might have accomplished, had he spent his prime, maturity and latest strength, in the midst of an affectionate church and congregation! These remarks, undoubtedly admit of exceptions. Some men have a natural force of character, which bears them on through every change, to extraordinary efforts and high attainments; and the popular system of rotation increases their usefulness. But these are exceptions to the general rule. It does not, we are sure, admit of a rational doubt, that, other things being equal, a permanent minist? will always be far more able and respectable and influential, than one that is given to change. The great laws of nature, and the wise arrangements of Providence cannot be repealed. By often transplanting a shrub, or a tree, you inevitably retard its growth. Even when you remove it to a better soil, so many tendrils are broken in taking it up, that it often looses much more than it gains by the transplantation. It rarely grows so large, or stretches its arms so wide, as it would have done had you let it alone. So the man that often breaks up his establishment, and removes from place to place is also the man that often breaks up his establishment, and removes from place to place is also the man that often breaks up his establishment, and removes from place to place is also the man that often breaks up his establishment, and removes from place to place is also the man that often breaks up his establishment, and removes from place to place is also the man that often breaks up his establishment, and removes from place to place is also the man that often breaks up his establishment, and removes from place to place is also the man that often breaks up his establishment. wide, as it would have done had you let it alone. So the man that often breaks up his establishment, and removes from place to place, is almost sure to suffer by it. No farmer can safely sell out, once in two or three years, and plant himself down some where else, upon a soil that is new to him. One in twenty may better his circumstances by frequent removals, but the great majority are sure to repent it. So it is in the trades and mechanic arts. Men must not only continue in those which they have learned, but they must have permonent locations, or in general they will not prosper. The same thing is true in merchandize. Here and there, an individual may transfer the seat of his business from the country to the city, and then from one individual may transfer the seat of his business from the country to the city, and then from one city to another, and increase the value of his property by every removal. But what if such frequent changes were to become fashionable and general among our respectable merchants? Would it be for their advantage, or the contrary? Now what is true upon the farm, in the shop, and in the counting-house, is true in the desk. The principle is the same. The present system of removals, if it goes on, will, we are persuaded, be as hostile to the intellectual and professional improvement of ministers, as it would be in the case of business men, were it to be extended in the same manner to them.

Dr. Humphrey, in Lit. and Theol. Review.

speaks; and you know we reached speaks; and you know we reached speaks; and you know we reached one member suffers, the whole body sympathizes with it." And I have been waiting, rather impatiently, to see if you did not suggest some remedy for his case, which, with a little modification, might also be applicable and useful in mine; and so I should be relieved, without being under the necessity of thus making public a trial under which I, with others of public a trial under which I, with others of the "class," have suffered for three or four years. But as no way of relief is proposed in his case, I suppose it is considered, if not inia his case, I suppose it is considered, if not inia his carable, at least one of those cases in which it is better to let the system work itself clear, that the patient, by his sufferings, may learn not to the patient, by his sufferings, may peculiar proposed in his sufferings, may learn not to the patient, by his sufferings, may peculiar proposed in his better to let the system work itself clear, that the patient, by his sufferings, may peculiar proposed in his better to let the system work itself clear, that the patient, by his sufferings, may peculiar proposed in his case, I suppose it is considered, if not initially the divided, or if the house is considered investigation of the subject, that even in large societies, men, who were never settled before, have sustained themselves as well in the long run, as those who, on account of their age and experience, have been taken from other parishes. They may not be able to do as much the first year, nor even the shoulk be had. I furth the "class," have suffered for three or four years. But as no way of relief is proposed in a party in the while gaining. If a congregation is so large, that a young man of good health and talents cannot safely take conditions and the condition of the subject, that even in large societies, men, who were never settled before, have sustained themselves as well in the long run, as those who, on account of thei the patient, by his sufferings, may learn not to expose himself by gratifying any peculiar propensity of the kind in future. Still, Sir, I cannot bear the idea that there is no other course to be pursued in my case, and that I must continue to suffer as I have done. At any rate, I will venture to state my case as it is, relying on your well known benevolence and candor, that if any method of relief does suggest itself. you will certainly make it known, not only for my benefit, but also of the whole "class." I would premise, Sir, in order that you may fully understand the case, that things have not al ways been with us as they now are. Formerly we all have thought, that we had in our parish, one of the best of ministers. We all loved him,—loved his preaching—admired his plain-ness in presenting truth—prayed for him, and

an we, who would and should be active, lively, and engaged Christians if our minister and brethren would only go with us, live so, in such continual trial and athiction?

As I said before, I have always been ready, active, and engaged in our seasons of revival; could pray for my minister, and for a blessing upon the word; and should rejoice to be even more active and engaged than ever, if our minister and the church would come up to the spirit of the times. I must say, I have no faith in the means which we formerly used, because I don't think they are such as the times demand; and how can I pray for a blessing upon them! You know, Sir, that without the "prayer of faith" we can do nothing in these later times. But I would not wish to have it thought by you or your readers, that I entirely absent myself

But I would not wish to have it thought by you or your readers, that I entirely absent myself from the weekly prayer-meetings, or from the sanctuary on the Sabbath; I go occasionally to both; sometimes, when requested, take a part in the exercises; but there appears to me to be so much formality and want of engagedness, that I don't enjoy myself; I have no faith in it.

Now Sir, being rather of a modest make, I have never, like Simon, attempted to "manage my minister" nor have I ever said any thing to him about my trials; but sometimes, when my feelings have been vexed and perplexed in thinking of them, I have let them out to some of the prominent brethren who have continued steadfast in their faith and devotion in the old way; but after all, I don't get any relief. Now Mr. Editor, do see if you can't administer some relief, or some consolation to administer some relief, or some consolation your afflicted friend, Peter.

If "Peter" will take our advice, we think we can put him in a way to feel better. He can do it alonewithout saying one word to his minister about it. Let him search out the families in the parish, who do not go to meeting on the Sabbath; and every Sabbath morning, let him take some of them with him to the house of God. Some of them he may aid, by furnishing means of conveyance; and he should see that they all are provided with comfortable seats, when they arrive. One consequence of this will be, that his minister will be encouraged, by the sight of the new attendants, and preach better than ever. His brethren, too, will be encouraged, and pray with more faith and fervor. And ere long, some of the new attendants will begin to ask what they must do to be saved, and "Peter" himself will be encouraged, and will feel better; i. e. if he "faints not" too soon. In doing this, " Peter" will get ahead even of the " revival preschers" themselves; as this measure is decidedly newer than those for which those preachers are so celebrated, and requires more boldness, selfdenial, and persevering energy.

Formerly, where a respectable society became vacant, the question was, where shall we find a young man of piety, and talents competent to fill the vacancy? Now the more common remark is, "a young man will not do for us." We must have a minister, not of first rate talents only, but of a ge and experience; rate taients only, but of a ge and experience;— and as such are rarely out of employ, the next thing is to look over the length and breadth of the land for some one who is either about to leave his people, or who, it is thought, may be induced to listen to a call. Now, we think this

[ Dr. Humphrey, in Lit. and Theol. Review.

TIME AND MONEY. Money, we know, must be had, occasionally; but it is only as the exception, and not as the general rule. In general, it is incomparably better for the Christian to imitate his Master; and if his immediate wants, physical and moral, are supplied, and he has a disposition to do something towards relieving the wants of others, to go about like Him and do good with his

From the very nature of the case, and especially for the purposes of doing good, a day is always worth more than the price of that day, whether the price be paid in money or in any other commodity. This is a great truth; and perhaps from its importance, and its novely to

But in order that A. B. may have his dollar, there must be an expensive coining establishment, or mint, and many laborers; and then, as the almost inevitable consequence, there must be—that is, there will be—counterfeiters, and courts, and jails, and penitentiaries, with all their immunerable, we had almost said incomprehensible retinue. Or if it be paper money, a bauking establishment is required, with its host of officers and clerks; and this too produces, in the result, civil and executive officers, courts, prisons, punishments, and we know not what. We say again, that every day's work which is thus converted into a dollar, when it might as well be applied directly, without the intervention of a dollar, contributes to all this farrago; and involves, as far as it goes, all this waste of money, time and character. There is, therefore—and must be—a drawback upon every such dollar in the community; and we maintain—we repeat it—that the Christian who earns a dollar and then gives that dollar, when he might as well apply the time directly to relieving the wants of his fellow creatures, is accessory to all this evil. He contributes, however ignorantly, to the support and encouragement of mints banks. Courts and wrisese however ignorantly, to the support and encour-agement of mints, banks, courts and prisons, with all their retinue of dependants and occu-pants. Let us not be misunderstood. We are far from saying that no money is necessary, even to do good with; all we contend for is, that so far as it can possibly be dispensed with, it should be; and that, for the most part, money is not worth so much as time, nor is it so powerful. A dollar's worth of time applied to relieve the physical, intellectual, social, moral or religious wants of humanity, is worth a full dollar; but the dollar itself, paid over to the laborer, and applied by him, is always less than a dollar in the application. The positive loss in this way, to the community every year, is

incalculable incalculable.

Christianity must go deeper. It must regard time as a far more valuable instrument of doing good than money. So long as Christians are permitted to convert time into money, as a means of doing good, any farther than a positive and imperious necessity requires, so long will the world be filled with avaries, and covered to the control of the control o tive and imperious necessity requires, so long will the world be filled with avarice, and covewill the world be filled with a varice, and cover tousness, and fraud, and every species of crime, together with infidelity—all sheltering them-selves under the cloak of religion, and pleading

her example. - Moral Reformer.

MARIA MONK. Evidence of the Rev. W. Curry, Rev. G. W. Per-kins, Rev. H. Esson, Benjamin Holmes, Esq. Jus-tice of the Peace, and Mr. I. Jones.

kins, Rec. H. Esson, Benjamin Holmes, Esq. Justice of the Peace, and Mr. I. Jones.

This may certify, that, being desirous of ascertaining the truth in regard to Maria Monk's printed plan and description of the Hotel Dieu, or Black Nunnery of this city, a few weeks since, in company with N. B. Doucet and I. P. Lacroix, Esquires, and without sending any previous notice, visit said Nunnery, and with said map and description in hand, examine most minutely from the cellar to the roof, all that part of said building between the wall of St. Joseph street, and the wall running from the north side of the public chapel, (the top of the map being called north,) that fronts on St. Paul street to the extreme corner, from whence the passage to the Congregational Nunnery is laid down in said map, and I do most freely declare, that after a patient and protracted scrutiny of the walls, windows, closets, doors, cellars, rooms, and furniture of the same; after having examined with equal scrutiny all the hospitals, out-houses, gardens, vaults, &c. with the special reference not only to their appearance, but the text sentitive position such such servers. hospitals, out-houses, gardens, vaults, &c. with special reference not only to their appearance, but their relative position to each other, so as to be sure that nothing was overlooked; I was unable to discern any resemblance whatever between said building, in whole or part, and that portion of said map furnished by Maria Monk. The only resemblance being that between the outside walls, and the ground plan in said map, which, she says, was furnished by another hand. All the luterior is unlike her plan in every respect; and in as much as ANOTHER CASE OF AFFLICTION.

Mr. Editor,—Some few weeks since, a brother, (in affliction at least) who called himself Simon, ventured to make known, through the medium of your paper, the grievous trial and trouble under which he was suffering in common with others of a "class" which he said "was not small in these days;" and seemed to him your sympathy and aid, in his peculiarly trying situation. Icertainly would feel for, and sympathize with him, because his case so nearly resembled my own. I do not suppose that he and I belong to the same parish, but then the speaks; and you know we read, Sir, that "when one member suffers, the whole body sympathizes with it." And I have been waiting, rather impatiently, to see if you did not suggest some remedy for his case, which, with a little.

Mr. Editor,—Some few weeks since, a brother, (in affliction at least) who called himself by daring the moduced to listen to a call. Now, we think this policy, in most cases, both cruel and unwise. We are no advocates for bringing young men, how the ministry at a very early age. On the contrary, it is, and has long here our deliberate judgment, that the nearer through the methers would be great gainers, for the most part, by returning to "the pastoral office, the better. But it is our strong conviction also, that churches would be great gainers, for the most part, by returning to "the pastoral office, the better. But it is our strong conviction also, that churches would be great gainers, for the most part, by returning to "the pastoral office, the better. But it is our strong conviction also, that churches would be great gainers, for the most part, by returning to "the lody part, by returning to "the pastoral office, the better. But it is our strong that the number of the case, that the building should have been so altered as to make this discrepancy; for, to say nothing of the labor and arrother hand. All the interior is unlike the pastoral office, the better. But it is our strong to the said map, which, she says, was furnished by he should return to the city, such permit should I furthermore certify, that having been in-

formed that a permit having been obtained for a party to visit and examine said Hotel Dieu perv. and that I was requested to make one of the number; I did, on the 15th of July, 1836, and after the Rev. G. W. Perkins had been added to the number, go in company with said party, consisting of Rev. G. W. Perkins of the American Presbyterian church. Rev. H. Esson of the Scotch Presbyterian church, Benjamin Holmes, Esq. cashier of the Montreal Bank, Protestants, and J. Jones, publisher of L'Ami du Peuple, Roman Catholic, and commencing at the general hospital and chapel, I examined, in company with these gentlemen, all the remainder of buildings and grounds of said Hotel Dieu and Nunnery, until we had repeatedly traversed every section of the same. We examined closely the walls, windows, doors, rooms, vaults, &c. &c., and compared the same with Maria Monk's printed plan and description of what she denominated the Black of the Scotch Presbyterian church, Benjamin same with Maria Monks printed pain and de-scription of what she denominated the Black Nunnery; and I freely declare, that after the closest search, during which the lady superior and several nuns stood ready to lead in every barded, That what would have prevented by moder in the price of the dian race is facilities and ruin of the Indian race is facilities. It is stationed, but not at home, will be abundantly effectual.

So Garasa hemakesany calculations for the future of the work of the meeting as follows. White spoke of the meeting as follows. Whi direction and give every assistance, we were unable to discover the remotest resemblance between any part of said building and the plan or description of Maria Monk. I furthermore

JOSEPH TRACY, EDITOR.

that would have discouraged a less adventurous
lady. (Signed)

Cor. Sec. of the Lunda and Education Home Miss. Society.

Montreal, July 18, 1836.

Having visited the numery in company with
the Rev. Mr. Curry and other Protestant gen-

the Rev. Mr. Curry and other Protestant gen-tlemen, as stated in the preceding declaration, I do most fully agree to the statements therein contained. In every step of my progress through the building, I had the last edition of Maria Monk's work in my hand, and did not fail most carefully to compare it with the interior of the edifice. I hesitate not to say, that it was ut-terly impossible that a person at all acquainted with the internal plan of the numery could have drawn up the sketch or map given in her book; so thorough was our scratiny, that no changes, if materially varying the interior, could have escaped our notice. (Signed)

Paster of the Am. Fres. Church. Montreal, July 22, 1836.

THE CASE OF REV. BARNABAS PHINNEY.

At an Ecclesiastical Council called by the Church and Society in Westborough, with the concurrence of Rev. Barnabas Phinney, to meet in the Evangelical Meetinghouse in said Westborough, on Tuesday the 4th of October, at 9 o' clock, A. M. for the purpose of examining charges brought against the Pastor of said Church, and the proceedings of the Church hitherto in relation to said charges; and also, to dissolve the relation existing between the said Pastor and said Church, if sufficient cause be found—were present the following churches by their Pastors and Delerates:

New Brain'ree—Rev. John Fiske, Pastor. Br. Josish Gleason, Delegate.

Upton—Rev. Benjamin Wood, Pastor. Br. Daniel Fiske, Jr., Delegate.

North Brookfield—Rev. Thomas Snell, D. D. Pastor. Br. Jonathan Corey, Delegate.

Leicester—Rev. John Nelson, Pastor. Br. Chency Hatch, Delegate.

Shrewsbury—Rev. George Allen, Pastor. Br. Thomas W. Ward, Delegate.

East Douglas—Rev. John Boardman, Pastor. Den. Warren Hunt, Delegate. THE CASE OF REV. BARNABAS PHINNEY.

Br. Thomas W. Ward, Delegate.

East Douglas—Rev. John Boardman, Pastor.
Den. Warren Hunt, Delegate.

Worcester, (Cal. Ch.)—Rev. David Peabody, Pastor. Den. John Coe. Delegate.

Grafton—Rev. John Wild, Pastor.

Marlborough—Br. Jabez Stow, Delegate.
Sutton—Rev. H. A. Tracy, Pastor. Den
Jonathan Leland, Delegate.

The Council was organized by choosing
Rev. John Fiske, Moderator, and Rev. John
Nelson, Scribe, and Rev. David Peabody, Assistant Scribe.

Prayer was offered by the Moderator.

The Council were satisfied, from Documents
presented, and verbal statements and explanations given by the Committees of the Church
and Parish, that they were authorized to proceed to the investigation requested by the Letters Missive.

The Rev. Barnabas Phinney not appearing
before the Council, very particular inquiries
were made in regard to the cause of his absence; on this point, however, it only appearof from testimony, that he had concluded to

were inade in regard to the cause of instances on this point, however, it only appeared from testimony, that he had concluded to make no defence before the Council.

The following charges, affecting the Christian and Ministerial character of Mr. Phinney, were then presented by the Committees of the Church and Parish with

Church and Parish, viz:

1. Licentiousness. 2. Falsehood.
The opinion of the Council was also requested respecting the proceedings of the Church in relation to the case now under consideration.
The Council proceeded to a full hearing of Documents and verbal testimony relating to the charges preferred against Mr. Phinney, and after a very serious consideration of the same. ther a very serious consideration of the same, they feel constrained to declare, that they consider the said charges; (viz.) the charge of seduction and adultery in the case of a young female residing in his family—a charge, which appears to be sustained not only by strong circumstancial evidence, but by evidence, show-ing that he has been guilty of licentious con-duct in other instances; and also the charge of falsehood, to be so fully maintained, as to de-stroy their confidence in his moral, religious ministerial character, and make it their duty to declare, that his pastored relation to the Evangelical Church and Society in Westborough ought to be, and is, hereby, dissolved. Such, too, are the nature and aggravation of the charges referred to above, and so strong the

the said BARNABAS PHINNEY, OUGHT NO LONGER TO SUSTAIN THE OF-FICE OF A CHRISTIAN MINISTER, AND THEREFORE THEY DECLARE HIM TO BE DEPOSED FROM THE SAME.
While in coming to this result, the Council are conscious of no feelings, but those of com-passion towards Mr. Phinney: they believe it due to virtue, to the ministry, and to the cause of religion, so deeply wounded by the conduct of one of its ministers, not only to publish their

convictions in regard to the merits of the case.

proof of their truth, that in their opinion, he, the said BARNABAS PHINNEY, OUGHT

but to perform the official act of removing Mr.
Phinney from the Christian Ministry.
The Council perceive, that the Evangelical
Church and Society in Westborough, in consequence of reports now examined, deeply affecting the character of their Minister, have been placed in very delicate and trying circum stances. But on the subject of the general propriety of the doings of the said Church by their Committee, or collectively, the Council would say, their proceedings have been for so long a time in progress, have been so numer-ous and so various, that it is, in the nature of things, difficult, if not impossible, that they should collectively and clearly come before them. But from the general character of what has been presented for their examination, they feel no disposition to pass any censure. On the contrary, the circumstances of the case are the contrary, the circumstances of the case are so extraordinary, the charges against their Pastor were so much in opposition to all they had known or heard of his character—divine truth, even from his lips, had been found so salutary, and the character of the Clergy of New England, had, in respect to such conduct, in all its history, been so pure and so unsuspected, that unerring wisdom, even where the best purposes exist, is not, in such circumstances, to be expected.

The Council tender to said Church and Society their sympathies in the great disappoint-ment and affliction they are experiencing, in consequence of the unexpected bad conduct of

At the same time, they exhort them to how in hamility under this rebuke of Divine Provi-dence, and to pray that He, who brings "good out of evil," will not only prevent all injury to the cause of Religion from this most unhappy occurrence, but overrule it for his own glor and the advancement of his holy kingdom in

The Council also participate in the grief of her Churches and of the Ministry extensive, that one holding the sacred office, and who ought to have been an example to the flock in all purity of life and conversation, should have so deeply involved in sin.

been so deeply involved in sin.

The fact, however, that the present case has produced so much excitement, and awakened on every hand so lively an interest, the council regard as a happy proof, not only that the public sentiment is in a wholesome state, but that cases of this kind are exceedingly rare.

The above was unanimously adopted as the result of the Council. John Fiske, Moderator. John Nelson, Scribe.

Westborough, Oct. 5, 1836.

ernment. The

reed from the people whom they govern.

wisdom of Government is often as much dis-

wisuon of tovernment is often as much one-played, in what they refrain from touching, as in their interference. In the present instance a law to restrain the polygamy of the Koolins would not earry with it that moral force, which

would not earry with it that moral force, which it would enjoy if backed by the opinion of the major part of the Hindoo community. It could not be executed with any efficiency. Let us suppose the matter brought under the discussion of the Council, the first question would be

sion of the Council, the first question would be to determine the number of wives a Koolin might marry; but Government cannot entertain such an inquiry without a great sacrifice of dignity. Supposing the number to be fixed, what agency have the Government at command to prevent the Koolins' marrying more than the prescribed number? None but that of Natives, who are proverbially venial. Koolins marry wives in various parts of the country.

marry wives in various parts of the country, and not in one place. If any man were to

ties which lie in the way of carrying such a law

these which he in the way of carrying such a had into execution are so numerous and appalling, that, for the present at least, it appears to be the dictate of wisdom to leave the question as it stands. There is one point, however, on which Government might possibly interfere. If the Koolin deserts his wife, he becomes guilty of a civil crime, and is liable to a procession.

a civil crime, and is liable to a prosecuton the Courts. We are not aware whether this

distinctly recognized as a crime in the Regu-

lations; if not, it would be easy to frame a new Regulation which should bring the subject more distinctly under the notice of the native community. If the Koolin can once be obliged

provide for the wives he marries, and be sished when he fails to do so, the system of

olygamy will soon cease.
One great objection to a law for restraining olygamy is, that while it could not be effi-ently enforced without such an interference

th the domestic economy and privacy of the

JUGGERNATH .- By the last arrival from Eng-

cember last, what steps had been taken on the order sent out to India to forbid the farther in-

the expectation of fetures arose from any specific intimation from hence, or only from the natural impression, that to orders of so peremptory a tenor as those relating to this

question, some communication was to be ex-pected, at least after the lapse of two years, we

cannot pretend to say; but Mr. Poynder and the Directors will soon learn that nothing has been done to carry those orders into effect. The despatch of the Directors slumbers in undis-

turbed repose in the bureau of the Secretary's office. Lord William Bentinck, having other and more pressing affairs to arrange on the eve of his departure, bequeathed the performance

of this duty to his successor; and his successor

holding but an uncertain tenure of office, and

ing of lukewarmness on the part of the off

of the older

cial servants of Government. Five and twenty

that the identification of Government with the

of Directors, acting under the impulse of pub-lic opinion at home, have taken the lead in this

measure of reform, and laid down the law by

this matter, on principles so sound and right-

Indian Government, even if they were lacking in that political authority which they have. Possessed of this double sanction, what reason

of the British Administration from the odium of idolatrious connections? There is no longer

Directors into effect. It is time that

the gratitude, of the whole countries the period for carrying the

Court of

ect would be morally binding of

eous as to commend themselves to every genuous mind. Their enlightened views

the expectation of letters arose from

Hindoos as Government cannot sanction.

### MESOPOTAMIA.

ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSIONS. The following extract of a letter from a pu pil of the Cincinnati diocess, now a student in Rome, contains some interesting intelligence, which we are glad to have the liberty of com-

"The Chaldeans, or Sennaars, once a powerful nation, are now subjected to the tyranny of the Turks, Pérsians, and Koords. Chaldea and Mesopotamia are included in the dominions of the Sultan, or Grand Turk; Assyria belongs to the Koords, who are considered barbarians; to the Koords, who are considered barbarians, and Media and Persia, now called Agem, to the Shah of Persia. Amidst a people thus scattered u is natural to suppose, that Christianity cannot have many votaries, and that its pure morality must have become corrupted by an intercourse with the degrading fanaticism of the Memoralum. But pure the case the Mahomedans. But such is not the case. The Catholics, or Christians, for these names are synonimous amongst them, are by no means few, though much interior in number to the pagan population; but their strict morality and unshaken adherence to the faith of their fathers, which has been often provided in bloods there. unshaken adherence to the faith of their fathers, which has been often proved in bloody persecutions, would be a model for the most fervent Christians of any country. On account of their scattered condition over an extensive territory, their number has not been considered. ed; but as they have a ratheren, and so many archbishops and bishops of the Latin and Chaldaic, rite, we may conclude that they are at least a million. Babylonia, situated on the Euphrates, and as supposed, near the ruins of ancient Babylon, which is doubted by the present inhabitants, is the patriarchal see. The present patriarch is the Most Rev. J. M. Hosnes, a native of the place, and a man loved, seemed and venerated even by his enemies.

The patriarch has control over all the place by the place of the p nentioned above, Sennaar, Assyria, Per-Agem, Media, and Mesopotamia, each of which has several archbishops, bishops, and priests, all natives, and of the Chaldean rite. Conversions to the Catholic faith are so numerous, that it is expected that in less than twelve years, there will not be a heretic in many parts of this extensive country. This hope has been already fulfilled in Cosrava. Amongst the Koords there are two Catholic primates, with several bishops and priests, and one Nestorian patriarch, whose power is most violent persecutions of the Turks who dender, and the heretics who persecute enmity, the standard of the cross is

pidly advancing.

The heretics to whom I allude are the followers of Nestorius and Eutyches, whose doctrines were condemned by the general coun-cil of Ephesus, in the year 431. Rev. P. Bar-ta-ra, D.D. a Persian, a native r 431. D. a Persian, a native

Rev. P. Bar-ta-ra, D.D. a Persian, a native of Costava, departed yesterday from the Propaganda College, where he has studied for the last nine years. In Leghorn he will meet Rev. Mr. Reilo, S. J. from which city they will both set sail for Bairuth, a Phenician port, where they expect to meet Rev. M. Ricadonno, who is at present in Monte Lebanon. They will then all three proceed to Babylonia, where they will then commence their arduous mission. then all three proceed to Babylonia, where they will then commence their arduous mission. These Catholic missionaries, to my knowledge, have scarcely sufficient money to take them to the place of destination. One of them, Rev. P. Bar-ta-ra, has but one suit of clothes—it would be too cumbersome, he said, to carry more. Catholic missionaries leave Rome almost daily for the East; but such instances of devection are successionaries, they are seldom most daily for the East; but such instances of devotion are so common that they are seldom published. It is the intention of these clergy-men to establish a college in Babylonia, for the education of the Chaldeans and others. They can easily procure a house, and Catholic as well as Mahomedan students—but the continuance of the bashaw's protection is always proceeding. of the bashaw's protection is always uncertain. devote themselves solely to the conversion of the Turks, Persians, and Koords, by example, by preaching, and instruction; for they are all of most exemplary character, and perfectacquainted with the Chaldean and Turkish

daily expecting to be superseded, left it for consideration of the next Governor Gene Thus the accomplishment of an object of What is here stated of persecution by the "heretics," is very improbable. What is said of their pro-Thus the accomplishment of an object so de-sirable for the honor and credit of Government, gress among the Nestorians, is directly the reverse of the statements of the most intelligent Nestorians them- and for the welfare of the people, has been u selves.—The region to which this mission is sent, is separated from Oormiah by the Koordish mountains. eparated from Oormiah by the Koordish mountains. - supp ED. REC.

## BRITISH NATIONAL SINS.

in the well known opinion of many POLYGANY OF THE KOOLIS BRAHMUSS.—The polygamy of the Koolin bramhuns is one of the most opprobrious practices of the Hindoo system. Certain individuals, as being the descendants of men who were eight centuries ago learned in the Vedas, and possessed other excellent qualities, are privileged to roam about the country and marry as many wives as they the country and marry as many wives as they please, and then to alandon them to the perils please, and then to abandon them to the peris of society. That such a practice should form part of a system which claims the name of re-ligion, and should be zealously defended by men who pride themselves on their orthodoxy, is strange indeed. It was to have been expectdebasing orgies of superstition pollutes the administration, without imparting to it any additional strength of popular affection. The Court ed, however, that, the first dawn of light neever, that, the first dawn of light upon inds of the Hindoos would have disclosed decounces of this immoral practice; and and neopolitally that account the we find accordingly that among the liberal mbers of the Hindoo community, who think for themselves, Koolin polygamy has become an object of disgust, which they are most anx-lous to see eradicated. Some of them have gone so far as to purpose a petition to the gone so far as to purpose a petition to the Legislative Council, praying for the interfer-ence of the public authorities to abate this nuican be offered for any longer delaying to give them full efficacy, and relieving the character of the British Administration from the odium ace. The champion of the orthodox party, a Secretary of the Dhurma Subha, has objected scent of this petition, and is already at the excuse furnished by the approaching de-parture of one Governor General, and by the precariousness of the interregnum which followed. A new septennial administration has commenced under the happiest auspices, his post. In a long article which recently ap-peared in the Chundrika, he says, that while the efforts of those who hate the Hindoo religion was confined to newspaper discussion, he regarded them with silent contempt; but as he by the consummation of measures of fiscal re-lief, calculated to attract the admiration, if not the gratitude, of the whole country. This then has now heard that the subject is to be brought before the Legislative Council, it is time to more narrowly at it. In the article to ch we allude, though he deprecates the inswhich we altitude, though he deprecates the interference of a Meecha government in matters terference of a Meecha government in matters steps should be taken to prevent the recurrence of so indecent a spectacle—to use the mildest term—as that of a European officer of Government in the sevidently aware that many, even of the orthodox, are disgusted with the licentiousness of that privileged order, which claims a handly to preclude of the sevidently preclude of the seving the sevi to the orthodox, are disgusted with the heritiousness of that privileged order, which claims
a haughty precedence of all others. He endeavors therefore to account for the rise of the
practice from extraordinary circumstances; to
show that the number of wives the Koolins are
in the habit of marrying has been exaggerated;
that the practice is likely to die of itself, and
that the interference of Government is not necessary. Others have since taken up the other
side of the question, and shown that the system
is still in unabated vigor. One writer indeed
has produced the names of nine Koolins, each
of whom has married more than twenty wives.
Nothing can be offered in extenuation of a

system so destructive of individual happiness at the car festival. Why cannot a new law be this appointment with joy. "This important event sion would prove, even if we knew infallibly that Hudibrastic reduction—as an "act." If the prepared in the mean time by the Legislative Council,—without a preamble, and therefore nd public morals; but though we yield to none in wishing it eradicated, we cannot yet see the way clear for the interference of Government.

Polygamy is permitted by the Hindoo Law, and allowed in practice under the British Gov. without assigning any inconvenient reasons-ordering that the government of the temple should revert to the priests, and that the tax heretofore levied on the pilgrims should be rernment. The licentious polygamy of the Koolins is, we must confess, so unwarrantable mitted? Let such a decree be proclaimed al Koolins is, we must confess, so unwarrantable a stretch of this privilege, that it may almost be said to be repugnant to the Hindoo creed; but what portion of the laws of Munco, we may ask, is not violated in the present practice of the Hindoos! If Government interfere in one question of domestic economy, they may be asked to do it in another; and if they take on themselves to bring back Hindoo observances to the ritual of Munco, they will find that the whole scheme of Hindoo polity must be remodelled. This however is not assuredly among the duties which are incumbent on the political rulers of India, who profess a different creed from the people whom they govern. The at the season of that high festival by the British Authorities, and one burst of applause will rise from the vast multitude, similar to that which rent the air when Flaminius proclaimed freedom to the Greeks at the Olympic Games.

The necessity of dissolving the connexion of Government with the superstitions of India becomes daily more imperative. The Madras papers have just announced the death of fifteen men at Conjeveram, who have been dragged from their neaceful homes, by the emissaries of at the season of that high festival by the British

from their peaceful homes, by the emissarie nment, and yoked to the car of the idol. whose head, as the Madras papers have Upon whose head, as the Madras papers have justly inquired, does the guilt of this blood rest? Upon the Government assuredly, by whose direct agency, the unwilling victims were brough to the scene of slaughter.—Friend of India.

### ROSTON RECORDER. Friday, Oct. 14, 1836.

A. B. C. F. M.

Donations and legacies received from August 1st to Oct. 10th, \$30,516, 92, being at the rate of about £156,000 a year.

Accounts from all quarters are very encouraging except that assurances of future help come in much more abundantly than cash. Every body is confident that "the churches" will furnish the necessary funds and there is some danger that this will encourage too many individuals to be dilatory.

commence a prosecution against a Koolin for having violated the law, evidence must be brought from different villages in distant dis-Last Sabbath evening, \$2500 was rased for the Board by members of the Old South Church, in this tricts; the fact of each separate marriage must Some of the most abundant givers were not be substantiated by parties most unwilling to give evidence; and the first prosecution would involve the Court in such a labyrinth of legal proceedings, as to make Government anxious to withdraw from such scenes. The difficulpresent. Considerable additions to this sum are ex-

Rev. Mr. Armstrong, one of the Secretaries, ha ast returned from Portland. About \$1200 had been raised when he left. Portland will probably pay five six times as much as last year.

Whether any, and if so, how many, of the missio aries who are waiting, must be detained for want of funds, is not yet determined. It may depend in part, reader, on what you do within a week or two.

### SPAIN.

In the Archives du Christianisme of August 27. we find an account of the efforts of the Paris Bible Society to introduce the Bible into Spain. The Society has published an edition of the Spanish Bible, from stereotype plates, and has engaged its friends in the south west of France, to embrace every opportunity of sending them across the frontier. The Archives publishes an extract of a letter from an English genleman at Barcelona, who says:-

"I have found things here in such a state, that I rindoos as Government cannot sanction, it would inevitably let loose on the country a host of odious spies, who would disturb the peace of society, and practice every extortion on those who had encouraged the Koolins to marry their daughters. Keeping them in constant terror of heing dragged into a Court of Justice, they hink I risk nothing in furnishing myself with copies of the Word of Life, and openly offering them for sale. The very day on which I received your letter. I sold 36 copies and gave away six. During the six following days, I found purchasers for 120 copies, of being dragged into a Court of Justice, they would obtain a livelihood from their fears. On the whole therefore, it is perhaps best to leave the correction of this evil to the gradual amelioration of morals, and of the general tone of society.—Friend of India. and gave away 40. I cannot describe to you the dificulty of introducing even a single copy of the Scriptures into Spain: but the goodness of God is greater than the opposition of men. I was about sending buck to Marseilles 820 copies of Bible, which I had on land we learn that Mr. Poynder inquired of the Chairman of the Court of Directors, at a Court of proprietors held in the month of Deboard a vessel, because of the impossibility of procuring their admission; when I found a way, by legal though secret means, to introduce them at a slight e pense. I have now remaining 600 copies; but as I expend a certain number every day, I hope the whole terference of Government in the management and direction of Idol temples; and that the Chairman replied that letters on the subject were daily expected from India. Whether vill soon have passed from my hands into those of the inhabitants of this city."

The Archives informs us, that the Spanish news papers begin to narrate the labors of Bible Societies. The Espagnol, published at Madrid, contained a long article, which was copied into a paper at Barcelona, of July 1. The author gives an account of the origin, object and efforts of Bible Societies. He concludes as follows:-

And why shall Spain, which discovered the New World, which gave prevalence to inocculation to arrest the ravages of a horrible pestilence, which has always been distinguished by zeal in laboring for the good of mankind,-why shall Spain alone continue destitute of Bible Societies? Why should a nation, so eminently catholic in its spirit, continue to stand so effinently catholic in its spirit, continue to stand aloof from the rest of Europe,—taking no part in this pagnificent enterprise? magnificent enterprise?

We have declared, on many occasions, that liberty can never be firmly established in our country, so long as its partisans regard Christianity as incompatible with it, and neglect to associate political influence actually employed. with the influence of religion. We now say, in view of the very limited knowledge of Christianity taught

A Spanish gentleman, who sent to Paris the paper

from which these extracts were taken, remarks:-The publication of this article in the Spanish nals is a manifest advance, and a very remarkable fact. If the furious struggle which now is devouring inhappy Spain shall come to an end, I doubt it that the propagation of wholesome doctrines will be rapid, and the sweetness of evangelical truth will take place of that fanatical error, which, under the name religion, leads to excesses the most deplorable."

To us, this information is intensely interesting. We ave seen nothing which shows more clearly and conclusively, the state of opinions, the character of parties, and the prospects of religion, in Spain; and, we may add, nothing which inspires so confident hope of better days for that unhappy land.

## FRANCE.

Our readers will remember the name of Adolphe Monod, who is thought by many to be the most elo quent preacher in France; who was pastor of the established Protestant church at Lyons; and who was deposed from that office, by the influence of the Raionalist party, for his evangelical faithfulness. They will remember, too, that the poor of his flock, who ad learned from him the way of life, felt that they ould not part with him; that they formed a new Independent or Congregational church, of which he has een pastor; that he has lived among them on a mere e, contributed, in part, by his friends and the friends of religion in other countries. We learn from the Archives du Christianisme, that he has been appointed, by the minister of Public Instruction, Professor of Moral Philosophy and Sacred Rhetoric in the Theological Seminary at Montauban, in place of M. Jalaguier, who is appointed Professor of Dogmatic Theology

insures to the churches, the services, in an elevated the conversion was real. and extensive sphere, of a man whose piety, talents, and whole character have secured the esteem, the delusion is wide-spread, inveterate, and fruitful in so, in every possible case? Is "the confidence and the affection of all who know him. mischief; and because the case before us affords such individual act " of emancipating a slave, We congratulate the Faculty of Montauban on this new acquisition, which we regard as a pledge of its permanence and prosperity."

This appointment is an event of greater interest, because a part of the Faculty have been Rationalists. and much anxiety was felt, as to the character of the man who should be appointed to fill the vacant chair

#### BARNABAS PHINNEY.

The doings of the council, related on our first page, are of painful interest. The evidence of guilt, we understand, is abundant-overwhelming. We know not that any doubt is entertained, by any one, of the righteousness of the sentence.

The remarks of the Council, concerning the excite ent produced by these disclosures, and the evidence they afford of the general correctness of public sentiment and soundness of public morals, is perfectly correct. The "Journal of Public Morals" correctly remarks:-

The pretence on the part of lewd men that th The pretence on the part of fewd men that they are religious, or church-going men, is only a weak effort to impose upon weaker minds, and make sin appear less sinful. We have frequent cases in which the wicked endeavor to palliate their guilt, by pretending that pious men are visiters to the vilest places. There may be some hypocrites at whose door this sin may be laid, but it is believed that the number, even of such, is exceedingly small.

of such, is exceedingly small. The contrary assertion, it is well known, is often made by the vicious, for vicious purposes. If the empter convinces his or her intended victim, that there is no real virtue in the world, or that the intended crime is nothing more than men of good reputation for piety freely practice, a great obstacle to success is ercome. The assertions of some reformers, concerning the commonness of this sin in our churches, &c. are just what the vicious wish to have every body believe. Such assertions are doubtless derived, part, from the statements of the vicious, made to promote their own objects; and in circulating them, good men have been made the unconscious tools of the dis-

We have quoted from the "Journal of Public Morals." We are not prepared to recommend that paper; but, judging from the numbers that we have seen, it is very far preferable to any other paper on the subject, of which we have any knowledge; and as the evil is great and of difficult management, we would throw no hindrances in their way.

This case demands serious consideration, on another account. The Council speak of the success of Mr. Phinney's labors. More than 60, we believe, have been added to the church during his ministry. Some members labors God thus "owned and blessed," could be against the Presbyterians? If he does not answer guilty. It is now placed beyond all doubt, that he was guilty. It should teach all men, that such arguments are unsound. When a bad man preaches the truth those who believe it, become real Christians, and will be saved. When a bad man hypocritically offers a prayer, expressing in suitable language the desires which the church ought to feel, those who hear him can indeed ofter up their desires to God in his lan-guage; and God may hear their prayers. God has no bad men in building up his kingdom.

Mr. Phinney is not the only man, whose character has been defended by the use of this argument. In evil." many other instances, we have been told that God is On this, Rev. A. A. Phelps, Editor of the Emancitestifying his approbation of certain men, measures and dectrines, by the success which he gives them in Now we take the liberty of informing Mr. S. that he and doctrines, by the success which he gives them in converting sinners to himself. This argument is always a bad one. We do not, and till the day of judgment, we shall not, know infallibly, that the supposed conversions are real. Any belief, therefore, which rests upon their supposed reality, rests upon fallible testimony, and therefore has no claim to be received as religious truth. And again; we cannot know, precisely and with certainty, what influence any particular man, measure or doctrine had, in efng the supposed conversions. The conversion and the use of certain means may have had little or no connection, except that of happening about the same time and place. As was in some degree the case at Westborough, the minds of men may have been previously prepared for the reception of a good

in our primary schools, that beyond a doubt, that not approve, we deceive ourselves. We are not ignorance is the most powerful clause of the criminal authorized to put any such interpretation upon the hostility which exists between the disciples of Christ effusion of his Spirit. We might as well say, that and the partisans of liberal opinions. But if Bible Mr. Phinney cannot be guilty, because, if he were, Societies were founded and multiplied by all possible God would not have borne testimony in his favor by means, carrying Christian instruction to the purest sending summer and winter in their season. God sources, there would be a better understanding of the does not intend the succession of seed time and hareaning of the gospel, and an end of the system which vest, or the termination of an eclipse, or the cessation regards the destruction of religious belief as an ima testimony in favor of an individual. We abuse his providence, whenever we put any such interpretation upon it.

The writer of this has been the pastor of a church, and has performed ministerial labor in several places where he was not paster. In connection with his labors, revivals of religion have commenced and been sustained; sinners have been awakened, and apparently converted to God. In many cases, the evidence of the reality of their conversion, and of the influence of his labors in promoting it, has been as clear and satisfactory as is often found. But he never could feel this fact to be any evidence at all of the soundness of his own Christian character, and has, more than once, been constrained to correct those who have spoken of it as proving God's approbation of him. And it is extremely difficult for him to understand the state of that man's mind, who can suffer such arguments to be used concerning himself, without rebuking those that use them. Possibly, it may be consistent with honesty; but we do not see how it can be.

When men are indeed converted to the truth, it is certain that the truth to which they are converted is. nore or less distinctly, in their minds. It may be brought to their minds by preaching, by reading, by conversation, by memory. It may be accompanied with much error; and that error may have first arrested their attention; may be received as a part of arrested their attention; may be received as a part of the truth itself; and may appear to themselves and others, to be that part which had most influence in producing the change. Still, it is error. Its reception injures, though it does not wholly destroy, their Christian character. And their conversion, though real, is tian character. And their conversion, though real, is no testimony of God in favor of that error. It only proves that, among the ideas embraced by the convert, are all the essential truths of Christianity, and that these truths are not so grossly distorted as to de- must be holiness. Does Mr. Phelps believe that?

undeniable evidence that it is a delusion. If Mr. Phinney's fall shall be the means of dispelling it in any case, pronounce it holy, without in throughout the churches, it will be an instance of the motive, from which it is performed? And great good, brought out of evil.

at Jerusalem, another at Antioch, another at Ephesus, as well as scripture and sound philosophy 6 others at Corinth, Rome, and many other places, so it to condemn any man as guilty of sin, for perfor is with us,—there is the church in Westborough, the any specified act, without considering church in Framingham, the church in Natick, the church Sherburne, and so on. When a member of the church in Framingham, for instance, removes to West- holding men as property for the sake of gain borough, to reside, he takes with him a letter from and the common sense and conscience of the pastor or other presiding officer of the church to which he belongs. This letter is written in the name and by the vote of the whole church, according to apostolic sage, and addressed to the church in Westborough. It certifies that he, the bearer is a member of the church in Framingham; and that he is in regular standing-i. e. not accused of any conduct which which should bring suspicion upon his Christian character. It states, also, that when he is received as a member of the church in Westborough, his peculiar connection with the church in Framingham will be considered as at an end. At a suitable time, he presents this letter to the pastor, or, if there is no par to the moderator, of the church in Westberough, who lays it before the church; and the church, unless some good reason is given to the contrary, votes to admit the bearer as a member. This is adding a member by

It may be difficult for a Romanist to understa this matter. By the gradual usurpations of the church at Rome, not only the form, but the very idea, of numerous sister churches, such as the apostles planted, seems to be obliterated. The Romanists seem to think that the church of Christ must of necessity be one, not only in doctrine, spirit and affection, but in external organization and subjection to some one earthly head. If this lost idea could be revived, probably they would better understand what is said

in the New Testament, of churches in various places. N. B. Will the Editor of the Telegraph tell us the name of the "Eastern paper," preserved in his office, of the church were slow to believe that a man, whose from which, as he says, he copied the noted slander on, we shall probably ask him again.

### "ANTI-SLAVERY PRINCIPLES."

In the General Convention of Vermont, the Hon Wm. Slade said, "there is a great diversity of opinion among good men here at the north; not so much a diversity of opinion respecting the nature of slavery are arguing the question, whether the Constitute the United States ought to be so amended, as to to hold his fellow man as property, there is no good there told us, that he will not use the labors even of man whose whole soul does not revolt from such a proposition. \* \* \* But there is a division among us o the best measures to be adopted to do away this

Now we take the liberty of informing Nr. S. that ne is entirely mistaken in this matter. The "division among us," is not a division merely or mainly "as to the best measures to be adopted to do away this evil." So far from it, that the division on this point grows entirely out of a previous division of opinion "respecting the nature of slavery itself." The whole division for the "first to last, is a division on the "historet." n, from first to last, is a division on the "abstract We say this advisedly, and after a two not from that moment onward an immediate abolition-ist. True there are multitudes who agree that slavery ist. True there are mutitudes who agree that slavery in the lump, as a system, is wrong, is an evil, &c. but nine in ten of these same persons, when you individualize the matter, and come down to the "abstract question" of the sinfulness or innocence of slave-holding, will contend most stoutly that the relation itself is not necessarily, and in all cases, sin. And this is the gist of the whole controversy, and you may pile argument on argument, and fact on fact, to show the safety, and even policy of immediate emancipation, safety, and even policy of immediate emancipation, and these persons will be gradualists after all, until developments of thought and feeling, which almost any means would have brought forth, as well as those actually employed.

If we say that God would not, by pouring out his Spirit, give testimony in favor of what he does not approve, we deceive ourselves. We are not in point; for after all his hard terms against slavery, we venture to say that he himself will not respond a hearty amen to the doctrine, that holding man as property is, in all cases, and under all circumstances, And if he does not, then he himself is at issue with abolitionists on the "abstract question" in rela-tion to the nature of slavery itself;" and we venture the assertion that all his difficulties on the subject immediatism, have their origin here.—Ed. EMAN

This is doubtless true. So Mr. Garrison has always said. So we have said, from the beginning. We hope the whole public will be satisfied of its truth, ere

Mr. Phelps says, "that the relation itself,-the simple, solitary, individual act of holding man as propery, is sin." That famous logician, Hudibras, we are told, " could reduce all things to acts,

Mr. Phelps outdoes Hudibras, altogether. He can reduce not only things, but relations, to acts. "The of this abomination.

relation itself, the simple, solitary individual act"-is his language, when he would speak with uncommon This confusion of ideas is necessary, in order to

condemns must be "the relation itself," or it will not hope, too, that these exposures may hasten the demonstratively include all owners of slaves; and it lition of the iniquities exposed, by directing the must, at the same time be an "act," or it cannot well tention of British philanthropists more strongly to be condemned as sin, at least, according to Mr. Phelps' most appropriate field of labor. theology. The " relation " may commence while a man is asleep; for his father may then die, and leave him, the legal owner of slaves. And there may be William L. Stone, Fsq, the intelligent other cases, in which a man may become an owner of slaves, without performing any act. Mr. Phelps must part of the Convent of the Hotel Dieu, or one with two with two with the convent of the slaves. speak of the "relation," in order to include all these being admitted into the cloi cases, and condemn all slave owners as sinners, bound they sho cases, and condemn all slave owners as sinners, bound to immediate repentance. Besides; if the "relation by an order from the Bishop of to immediate repentance. Besides, it was closes his narrative in the following itself": is not sin, repentance will not imply its "im"But I wasy in the exposure of n

The opposite of sin, we suppose, is holiness. If "the relation itself" of master and slave be sin, the opposite relation—that of one free-man to another— The Archives says, that the churches will hear of stroy their nature. This is all that the fact of conver
But let us take the subject as he has it after his ultra
the firmest convictions of nearly the entire per

Montreal—embracing the great body of the n

sary, to make the argument appear sound:

ple-act" of holding a slave is sin, the opport We have dwelt the longer on this point, because the that of emancipating him, must be a lin'y act and under all circumstances," a holy act? not the same rule apply in both cases?

were added to the church by profession, and seven by letter. We never heard before of adding people to a church in this manner; we would like very much to know how it is managed. Our northern friends are so very ingenious that we cannot permit any of their hints to pass by unnoticed.—Cath. Tel.

We will explain the matter, as the managed were that a revival accordance with correct theology; for it consideration, not merely the outward a visible acts, of men, but also their motives of their hearts. It accords, too will ished accordance. That " buying, selling, or holding men as accordance with correct theology; for it of their hearts. It accords, too, with the welf of lished principles of law. Taking property is not the We will explain the matter, so that even a Jesuit unless it be done animo furandi, -with a to steal. Killing is not murder, if it be not done As, in the days of the Apostles, there was a church malice aforethought. The common sense of man which led him to perform it. Do the sa ing the slave holder; say, that "buying, seling will go with you. We are glad to see that Anti-S very meetings, of various kinds, are adopting this guage. It shows increasing precision of thought, who naturally leads to helier feelings and wiser plans the have hitherto prevailed.

> BRITISH SLAVERY .- The Anti-Slavery Ed. at New York seem to feel rather bad about this ter. Their replies consist, mainly, in attempts to the Editor of the Recorder appear odious. Doubt he ought to expect punishment for presuming to me known such inconvenient facts. We are oblige them, especially the Emancipator, for acquainting readers, though imperfectly, with the facts in the also, for the account of Parliamentary proceeding this subject, which will be found under our "fo head,-By the way, we have in our poss for the gradual abolition of slavery in the provin Assam, which was under conside dates from the East Indies. We may give it

Will not Dr. Wardlaw denounce the constitution the British Empire as " essentially bad," because of the treaties which must guide the action of the g ernment, and therefore are a part of that constit are in the way of putting forth the power of the ral government "authoritatively" for "the abol of iniquities?" Will not he and George Thom undertake to have that constitution amended seems, from an article in a preceding column in paper, that they hesitate to interfere with the condition" of the people in certain parts of the pire, even so far as to abolish polygamy. And they cannot understand why the general gover of the United States ought not to interfere with social condition of all persons dwelling within our

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION -Methodist writers, in the Maine Weslevan Jour to Congress the power of abolishing slavery the several States. We have not seen a wo and must repeat our conviction, that but a very part of American abolitionists can ever be bro support such an attempt .- Why, it would take votes of all the free Siates and half of the slav ing States, to alter the constitution

H. B. STANTON .- Our readers will recoll otice, from the N. H. Observer, of this gent lecture at Concord. He says, in the Eme I am misrepresented in what I said respecting tributions to benevolent societies, and the Re tributions to benevolent societies, and the Recot uses this misrepresentation as a weapon against cause of the slave. Some men misrepresent on priciple, while others sneer by instinct. The reades the Recorder will not see any explanation or correct I might make through the columns of the Anti-Slav press, and past experience has taught me that it we be in vain to apply for the Recorder's columns and a praces. Its Editor knows what I we such a purpose Its Editor knows what I m whether you do or not.

Mr. Stanton never applied to us, in any wa correct any erreneous statement. If he ever any thing for that purpose, it failed to reach our He and two others once applied to us to pr statement, in explanation of a certain fact why had stated, as they acknowledged, correctly knowledge, did injustice to persons whose name mentioned in it. We referred them to the onic promising to publish the whole of the facts, if t ould furnish them. These this March, 1835; and this paragraph, in the Emanci of Oct. 6, 1836, is the first allusion to it, that we seen since that time.

When we publish any report or abstract of man's remarks, from whatever source it may be rived, our columns are always open to be purpose of correcting it, if, in his opinion, it correction. No person's "experience" has "taught" him the confrary.

N. B. Mr. Stanton has not told us what he

BRITISH IDOLATRY .- The notice conce Juggernath in another column, will surprise son our readers. Fifteen persons killed by the sex of the government in enforcing idolatry! We inter to give, next week, a more full and particular account

We do not publish these disclosures sake of exciting batred against Great Britain and ing abolitionists. Our missionary operati East give us a deep interest in und make his argument appear plausible. That which he whole state of things in that part of the world

MARIA MONK.—The New York Com

game would not be worth the candle." An with the ample refutation I have given the essential features of her work, the miner at portant fabrications fall to the ground of will therefore now close this protracted part of the property of th expressing my deliberate and solemn not only upon my own careful exami

October 14, 18 ligent evangelical Christians, Th igent evangelical Caristian, arrant impostor, and her book arrant impostor, and her book aures, a tissue of caltumnie. Catholics may be in other recries, as a man of honor and praith. I most solemnly believ. Nuns are insocent in this m. New York, Oct. 8, 1836.

In a postscript, Mr. Stone s with Maria Monk, a f some of her friends, and of some of her trends, and wing newly escaped nun, who statements. He was fully conexamination which he gave then women was ever within the wather Hotel Dieu, and that they viers.—Daily Advertiser.

On our first page, the reader Messrs. Curry and Perkins. lemen mentioned by Mr. Curry, These witnesses are persons and having as little evident int the leading defenders of Maria It is said that Maria Monk or examine the Nunnery in perso We have some doubts, whether

to go. Mr. Jones, of Montrea had an interview with her, Rev her guardian, and others. Mr. and pledged himself for her safe be willing, but Mr. Slocum thou cient. The impression made on the report of that interview, pu was that excuses would b terms that could with propriety Maria Monk's extensive acquai ish priests in Canada is no proof The other course of life a of course bring her to be well

P. S. We have just read Col. S visit. His examination appear thorough, and his testimony, settle the question. See the follo So ignorant indeed is Frances lution, that she located it on the large block of buildings—assignin way entrance into the Hotel Dies street. Nor was this a mere lap prompting each other—gave he herself, but she did not "take," herself, but she did not "take," tinctly, did she repeat the fat course of various other question within her knowledge, a new erected across a particular cellar, mer. The story was untrue. O of the cellars had been newly with present season, she replied the thoroughly white-washed through that she had herself assisted in whand asked Maris, if they had no gaged in that work together. To ed. Now it is a fact that neither the Hotel Dise has ever been in the Hotel Dieu has ever been in neither the present year nor in particle of white-wash has been us story, and the walls are as bare of

quarry. Col. Stone is an unexceptionable timony places the gentlemen who interests with those of Maria Monk ant situation. To look at the w tially; to see and own how egre been duped; to consent to sta tion and in their own estimation, sures must place them; to do all th gle-without resorting to any unfai vill evidently require a good degree ciple. It will be one of the severe dom in the cause of truth. But, i will doubtless find it a salutary disc which they will be made more hol and more useful, while they live.

NEW PUBLICATI

The Union Annual, 1837. Americ Union, Philadelphia, 1837. pp. PREFACE. Annuals have beed the purpose of holiday presents, the it proper to take advantage of this presenting salutary truth; and of m which is constantly made upon us, a festive season.

festive season.

Our object has been, to prepare shall be consistent with the general ples of our institution; not extravage the state of the state rbitant in price; and yet, not infe

chanical execution.

As a seasonable gift, combining struction, we hope it will be welcomed and especially to the friends of the The external appearance of the that of annuals usually is. The p are good enough for the purpose,engravings are inferior, in mechani other parts; yet they are not bad. spectable in their literary characte

able in their moral tendency. Well Enough for the Vulgar. Foun Edition. Boston: published by W Edition. Boston: published by New York, Hall & Voorhies. This is number twelve of the "Te It is well worthy to be classed wit It touches some important points to any thing else that we have seen.

any thing else that we have seen. The Class Book of Anatomy, expla principles of human organization physical education. Designed for rome Van Crowninshield Smith, Prof. of Gen. Anat. and Physiol. Med. Inst.: Author of a Treatise of the Honey Bee; Nat. Hist. of the Illustr. of the Organs of Sense; Theas series of volumes: and Edit Med. and Sarg. Journal. With a tions, and a Vocabulary of technics edition, revised, enlarged, and at ton: Rebert S. Davis. 1836. pp. From the cursory inspection which us, we should think this work well

us, we should think this work well than any other that we have seenwhich it was designed.

PAUPERISM. We have no inform

anounced in the following article, ex tained in the article itself. The subj interest, and we hope the gentlemen enterprise, will be able to accomplis

PREVENTION OF PAUPERISM PREVENTION OF PAUPERISM meeting of the Society for the Preiam was held at the Warren's Taseday, Oct. 4th—Samuel Elliot, It in the chair. He explained to the m of the Society. It was one of true lence—it was to offer assistance to kind that should not depress, and respondent, but to offer them labor a coarage industry, economy, and self-asid the Society did not pretend to not be used to use their best ender what had been tried elsewhere with the comprehensive and instruct decased to the meeting, were under the Society had taken efficient rappointed Mr. Artemas Symonds if General Reference Office, where all or workers could obtain information decay of the Society had taken efficient rappointed Mr. Artemas Symonds is General Reference Office, where all or workers could obtain information decay of the Society had taken efficient rappointed Mr. Artemas Symonds is decayed to the society had taken efficient rappointed Mr. Artemas Symonds is decayed to the society had taken efficient rappointed Mr. Artemas Symonds is decayed to the society had taken efficient rappointed Mr. Artemas Symonds is decayed to the society had taken efficient rappointed Mr. Artemas Symonds is decayed to the society had taken efficient rappointed Mr. Artemas Symonds is decayed to the society had taken efficient rappointed Mr. Artemas Symonds is decayed to the society had taken efficient rappointed to the society had taken efficient rappointed Mr. Artemas Symonds is decayed to the society had taken efficient rappointed to the society had taken efficient rappointed to the society had taken efficient rappointed Mr. Artemas Symonds is the society had taken efficient rappointed the society had taken efficient rappointed to the society had taken efficient rappointed to the society had taken efficient rappointed to the society had taken efficient rappointed to the society had taken

as an "act." If the "sim slave is sin, the opposite act im, must be a holy act. Is ; case? Is "the simple, solitary nancipating a slave, " in all cases, stances," a holy act? Can we ace it holy, without inquiring into ch it is performed? And must ply in both cases?

ing, or holding men as property is sin," is a proposition which the north, will dispute. It is in et theology; for it takes into ely the outward relations, o also their motives, the state ords, too; with the well estab Taking property is not theft, murder, if it be not done wit The common sense of mankind, and sound philosophy, forbid is and sound philosophy, forbid is as guilty of sin, for performing ut considering the motive erm it. Do the same, in judgsay, that " buying, selling, for the sake of gain" is sin, e and conscience of manking are glad to see that Anti-Sia. as kinds, are adopting this lan sing precision of thought, which

-The Anti-Slavery Editors feel rather bad about this tratt, mainly, in attempts to make nent for presuming to make We are obliged ctly, with the facts in the have in our possession, a pla Indies. We may give it ner

feelings and wiser plans than

sentially bad," because sor re a part of that constit forth the power of the gene he and George Thom constitution amended? preceding column in this interfere with the " spei in certain parts of their er abolish polygamy. And why the general govern rsons dwelling within our

THE CONSTITUTION .- Tu Maine Wesleyan Journal whether the Constitution of abolishing slavery viction, that but a very sma nists can ever be brought mpt.-Why, it would take the es and half of the slavehol constitution.

Observer, of this gentlema says, in the Emancipator,

e, it failed to reach our ha a certain fact which we wledged, correctly. The in facts within their to persons whose names were eferred them to the omiss whole of the facts, if they These things took place h. These things took place is paragraph, in the Emancipat he first allusion to it, that we have first allusion to it, that we have

any report or abstract of a vhatever source it may be de are always open to him, for the it, if, in his opinion, it needs n's "experience" has ever trary.

RY .- The notice cencer: column, will surprise some persons killed by the seven nforcing idolatry! We intend nore full and particular account

these disclosures merely for t against Great Britain and vesur missionary operations in the terest in understanding a that part of the world. xposures may hasten the aboexposed, by directing that alropists more strongly to their of labor.

the New York Commercial Ad the Hotel Dieu, at Mor or three other persens, in cloister, with instructions th to examine every apertment, hep of Montreal. Mr. Stone

the following words:
exposure of impossibilities. Not
exposure of impossibilities. I night
as large as her own, in the exwful disclosures. h the candle." And dealers I have given the great a work, the minor and less to the ground of course, this protracted harrative, and solemn opinion, form careful examination, but we have the product of the product of

ns are innocent in this matter.

October 14, 1836.

New York, Oct. 8, 1836. WILLIAM L. STONE. In a postscript, Mr. Stone states that after his narransee was placed in the hands of the printer, he had an interiew with Maria Monk, at the earnest solicitation of some of her friends, and with Frances Partiage, a newly escaped nun," who came to confirm her statements. He was fully convinced, from the short examination which he gave them, that neither of those wanter was ever within the walls of the Convent of te! Dieu, and that they were both lying impos On our first page, the reader will find the testimony

Measrs. Curry and Perkins. That of the other ger lemen mentioned by Mr. Curry, is to the same effect. These witnesses are persons of as good reputation, and having as little evident interest in the result, as the leading defenders of Maria Monk.

It is said that Maria Monk ought to be suffered to examine the Numery in person, with her friends. We have some doubts, whether she can be persuaded ogo. Mr. Jones, of Montreal, when in New York, had an interview with her, Rev. Mr. Slocum, who is er guardian, and others. Mr. Jones urged her to go, and pledged himself for her safety. She professed be willing, but Mr. Slocum thought the pledge insuffiient. The impression made on our mind by reading the report of that interview, published by her friends, was, that excuses would be found for rejecting any gus that could with propriety be offered.

Maria Monk's extensive acquaintance with the Romish priests in Canada is no proof that she has been a The other course of life ascribed to her would of course bring her to be well acquainted with many

P. S. We have just read Col. Stone's account of his visit. His examination appears to have been most therough, and his testimony, it would seem, must settle the question. See the following:

settle the question. See the following:
So ignorant indeed is Frances Partridge of the institution, that she located it on the wrong side of a very large block of buildings—assigning a passage and stairway entrance into the Hotel Dieu from Notre Damestreet. Nor was this a mere lapsus lingue. I gave her time to recover. Maria—for they assisted in prompting each other—gave her a kind hint to recover herself, but she did not "take," and three times dissipately did she reposed. prompting each other—gave her a kind hint to recover herself, but she did not "take," and three times distinctly, did she repeat the fatal mistake. In the course of various other questions, she stated, that within her knowledge, a new stone wall had been erected across a particular cellar, during the late summer. The story was untrue. On being asked which of the cellars had been newly white-washed during the present season, she replied that they had all been thoroughly white-washed throughout, this season—that she had herself assisted in white-washing them—ad asked Maria, if they had not formerly been enthat the had nerseal assisted in winte-washing them-and asked Maria, if they had not formerly been en-egged in that work together. To which Maria assent-ed. Now it is a fact that neither of the cellars of the Hotel Dieu has ever been white-washed at all!! neither the present year nor in years past. Not a particle of white-wash has been used beneath the first core and the walls are a hore of lime as when taken ory, and the walls are as bare of lime as when taken

Col. Stone is an unexceptionable witness. His testimony places the gentlemen who have identified their interests with those of Maria Monk, in a very unpleasnt situation. To look at the whole subject impartially; to see and own how egregiously they have been duped; to consent to share in the rabble serious tion and in their own estimation, where these disclosures must place them; to do all this without a strug--without resorting to any unfair means to avoid it will evidently require a good degree of Christian principle. It will be one of the severest kinds of martyrdom in the cause of truth. But, if they do it, they will doubtless find it a salutary discipline, by enduring which they will be made more holy, and more wise, and more useful, while they live.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ne Union Annual, 1837. American Sunday Schoo Union, Philadelphia, 1837. pp. 269, 16mo. PREFACE. Annuals have become so popular, for the purpose of holiday presents, that we have though proper to take advantage of this attractive form of recenting salutary truth; and of meeting the demand ich is constantly made upon us, at the return of the

ctive season.

Our object has been, to prepare a volume which
shall be consistent with the general objects and principles of our institution; not extravagant in style, or exobitant in price; and yet, not inferior to other volumes, the same class, in the spirit of its articles, or in me-

As a seasonable gift, combining elegance with in-struction, we hope it will be welcome to the public,

and especially to the friends of the young.

The external appearance of the book is as good as that of annuals usually is. The printing and paper are good enough for the purpose,—very good. The engravings are inferior, in mechanical execution, to the other parts; yet they are not bad. The contents, so far as we have been able to examine them, are reclable in their literary character, and unexcept able in their moral tendency.

Well Enough for the Vulgar. Founded on fact. First Boston: published by William S. Damrell. New York, Hall & Voorhies. 1836. pp. 99. This is number twelve of the "Temperance Tales."

t is well worthy to be classed with its predecessors. t touches some important points to better purpose than any thing else that we have seen.

The Class Book of Anatomy, explanatory of the first principles of human organization, as the basis of physical education. Designed for schools. By Je-tome Van Crowninshield Smith, M. D., formerly of Gen. Anat. and Physiol. in the Berkshire

which it was designed.

pendant, but to offer them labor and advice; to enjage industry, economy, and self-dependence. He is the Society did not pretend to any discovery, but a bound to use their best endeavors to introduce the theorem of which was expected to be filled by Marshall to use their best endeavors to introduce the former of which was expected to be filled by Marshall to use their best endeavors to introduce to the former of which was expected to be filled by Marshall Soult. The list was published in the Moniteur on the 7th as follows:

Count Mole, President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Persil, Keeper of the Seals, Minister of Justice and Public Worship.

Vice Admiral Rozanel, Minister of Marine and the Coulcil and Minister of Marine and the Coulcil and Public Worship. the society had taken efficient measures, and had plouted Mr. Arteinas Symonds agent, and that a inneral Reference Office, where all in need of work tworkers could obtain information, would be immediately opened. Mr. Buraard stated that it would

gent evangelical Christians, That Maria Monk is an irrant impostor, and her book in all its essential feawere, a tissue of calumnies. However guilty the stations may be in other respects, or in other counsitions may be in other respects, or in other counsitions may be in other respects, or in other counsitions, as a man of honor and professor of the Protestant places and work for the poor, would be gratis; that the Agent was one in whose zeal for the cause of inthe Agent was one in whose zeal for the cause of industry, and knowledge upon the subject of Pauper we could place great confidence. The meeting also addressed in an interesting manner by Dr. F Bowditch, Mr. F. J. Gray, Mr. Boyd and others.

Bowditch, Mr. F. J. Gray, Mr. Boyd and others.
Mr. Moses Grant offered the following resolution:
Resolved, That in no way can we more effectually
prevent the increase of pauperism, than by attention
to the young; and to this end, it will ever be one
great object of this Society to assist parents in obtaining situations for their children in the country, or to provide for them at some of our institutions for the benefit
of such children, and thus free our streets and wharves
of the melancholy sight we often witness, of idle and
vagrant children, training up for pauperism or crime,
by neglect and early forming habits of idleness and
vice.

Note that the state of the state of the principal state of the state of

The following gentlemen were enosen omeers for he ensuing year:—

President: Samuel A. Eliot.

President: Rev. Dr. Tuckerman, James Means, Nathan Gurney, Moses Grant.

Treasurer: William-Hules.

Secretary: E. Weston, Jr.

Directors: James Boyd, Geo. W. Brigham, John D. Fisher, C. F. Barnard, F. T. Gray, G. F. Haskins.

Milk.—Arrangements have been made by an enterprising citizen at the South End, to supply all his neighborhood at least, with any quantity of milk at siz cents a quart. The milk will be brought to town by railroad from Worcester county, and sold from shops. The plan is a good one, and must succeed.—Trans.

This is because the milk was have acreed to ack

This is because the milkmen have agreed to ask eight cents a quart. Whenever we bought milk in the country, we gave, at the highest, three cents a quart in the summer, and four in the winter. This. the good dairy-women, at a little distance from the villages, pronounced extortion. It takes some twenty quarts of milk, to make a pound of butter. Selling milk, at the farm-house, at two cents a quart, is more profitable than making butter from it at 25 cents a pound. At New York, they are calculating to bring in frozen milk from a distance, as soon as the weather will permit.

It is the purpose of the Trustees to proceed as rapu-y as possible. If the work is not delayed by the want of funds, it is expected the Seminary will be

want of funds, it is expected the ensuing summer. eady for the reception of pupils, the ensuing summer. By order of the Board, J. D. CONDIT, Sec. The two Congregational Churches and Societies in Princeton, the one late under the pastoral care of Rev. Mr. Cowles, the other formerly under the pastoral care of Rev Mr. Philips, have united and now constitute one Church and Society. REV. ELIJAH DE-MOND, has received and accepted an invitation to be

IRISH PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION .- See a notice a another column. The address has been once delivered before the Association at Elecution Hall, and is repeated at their request. The Association deserves encouragement.

## Foreign.

Latest dates, London, Sept. 12.

ENGLAND.—Parliament was not expected to meet r the desputch of business before the first week in February next.

The Thames Tunnel now advances at the rate of 4 1-2 feet a week. More than 700 feet out of 1300, are now completed. The weekly progress will soon be increased to 8 or 9 feet. There was lately a meeting of the proprietors, and assurances were given that the work will be completed.

The Tallahassee Floridian of the 24th ult contains the death of Major Washington, of the Tennessee to think, that the important question of the abolition of slavery in the East Indies should be left to the home authorities as well as to the local authorities as well as to the local austorities in India. There was a discussion on that part of the bill certainly; but, after a considerable depart of the bill certainly; but depart of the bill certainly the Honey Bee; Nat. Hist. of the Fishes of Mass; Illustrative powers under our protection. It was, fliustrative sources are recovered by the core and Editor of the Boston Med. and Surg. Journal. With numerous Illustrations, and a Vocabulary of technical terms. Second edition, revised, enlarged, and atereotyped. Boston Richert S. Davis. 1836. pp. 279, 12mo.

From the cursory inspection which time has allowed has any other that we have seen—to the uses for which it was designed.

PAUPERISM.

We have no information concerning the movement discreased in the following article, except what is considered in the following article, except what one of deep and on the agreat extent.

TREVENTION OF PAUPERISM.—The annual meeting of the Society for the Prevention of Panements, when the samuel Elliot, Eaq. the President, be chair. He explained to the meeting the objects of twas to offer assistance to the needy, of a last should not depress, and make them more ont, but to offer them labor and advice; to society did not pretant to use the society did not pretant to the service of the same of the same and the same of the same o

The new French Ministry was organized, with the exception of the departments of War and Commerce, the former of which was expected to be filled by Marshal Soult. The list was published in the Moniteur

Colonies.
Mr. De Gasparin, Minister of the Interior.
Mr. Gouzzet, Minister of Public Instruction, and
Mr. Duchatel, Minister of the Finances.

assassinate the King, but it had died away, and it was doubted whether it had any real foundation.

of which the Carlists took some ten or twelve hundred prisoners, and in the other the Christinos took about the same. Isturitz, the late minister, had escaped to revolution at Madrid; but all statements concerning nation in many minds to prevent it. the government seem to be doubtful.

Gen. Rosas in 1833 and '34.

More than 20,000 savages had fallen beneath the swords of the federal troops.

Brazil.—The Treasury at Rio Janeiro was robbed between the 23d and 25th of July, of 500 millions

MOUNT HOLYOKE FEMALE SEMINARY.—The Corner stone of the first edifice of this Seminary was laid on the 3d inst. Prayer on the occasion was offered by the Rev. Dr. Humphrey. An appropriate and exciting debate, had adopted an answer to the dress was delivered by Rev. Mr. Todd.

The building now in progress is 94 feet by 50; four stories high, with a basement. Besides accomodations for the family, school, and teachers, it will accommodate 80 pupils.

Each Trustees to proceed as rapid-

and promptly, for greater evils will arise from following a system of "insinuation, parley, and base truce," than from a manly resistance to the revolutionary spirit which is now arrayed against the government and constitution as it at present exists. The address concludes with some favorable expressions toward the governor, personally, which his excellency can hardly receive as a compliment, coming, as they do, at the tail of a tirade against the measures which his lordship's friends have adopted in regard to this colony.

The Montreal Courier of Monday says:—

The Crisis MAY NOW, THEREFORE, BE SAID

THE CRISIS MAY NOW, THEREFORE, BE SAID TO HAVE ARRIVED. We are glad of it, and would call upon all who dissent from the party proceedings of the House of Assembly, and those who scorn to be the slaves of a national faction, to consider well what energetic measures they must now adopt for their own and their country's interest. Something must be done.

## Domestic.

FLORIDA.—By the Tallahassee Floridian of Sept.

The Bank of England, in consequence of the large exports of gold to the United States, have refused to discount the paper of the principal American houses. The names of the houses were Wiggins, Browns, Barings, Wildes, Morrisons, Crydens & Co., Wilson & Ligardi. The matter was however subsequently arranged, and the determination of the bank was revoked. A steam company, to run boats between Van Diemen's Land and New South Wales, was in contemplation, and likely to be established.

Slavery in the East Indies.—The following came by an earlier arrival.

On Friday night, Mr. F. Buxton asked Sir J. Hobbonse whether any, and what steps had been taken by the local authorities in India to carry into effect an important provision in the present East India Charter Bill, for the abolition of the slave-trade in India. Sir J. Hobbonse soid, that in replying to the question of his honorable friend, he took for granted that he resignbors, and are revelling and rioting in the Universe of the india of the Tennessee Ploridian of Sept. Western Rail-Road have made a thorough resurvey of the line of the Western Rail-Road have made a thorough resurvey of the line of the Western Rail-Road have made a thorough resurvey of the line of the Western Rail-Road have made a thorough resurvey of the line of the Western Rail-Road have made a thorough resurvey of the line of the Western Rail-Road have made a thorough resurvey of the line of the Western Rail-Road have made a thorough resurvey of the line of the Western Rail-Road have made a thorough resurvey of the line of the Western Rail-Road have made a thorough resurvey of the line of the Western Rail-Road have made a thorough resurvey of the line of the Western Rail-Road have made a final location of the state of Now-York. They have made a final location of the state of Now-York. They have made a final location of the state of Now-York with made a final location of the vork, which enthered the boundary of the East Indie Charles.

The Bill, for FLORIDA.-By the Tallahassee Floridian of Sept.

the death of Major Washington, of the Tennessee

rangement with the enemy, and by a diplomatic arrangement to get the terms, which it seems so difficult to force them into with their muskets.

The Seminoles.—Between nine hundred and a ty have noming the seminoles.

The Seminoles.—Between nine hundred and a thousand friendly Creek Indians, under those brave and intelligent Cheefs, Pady Carr, and Jim Boy, and about 100 U. S. Marines have arrived here during the past week, in the Steamers LeFlora, Reindeer, Hyperian, Minerva, and Anna Calhoun, destined for the seat of war in the Peninsula, to operate against the Seminoles. These friendly Indians have been in the service of the U. S. in the late campaign against the hostile Creeks, and have ever acted in the best faith towards their white allies, and have evinced the utmost bravery and good conduct in the field.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Savannah Georgiun, dated Jacksonyklike, (E.F.) Sent. 28.

gian, dated JACKSONVILLE, (E. F.) Sept. 28. "Gov. Call, with between 1800 and 1900 men,

consisting of the Tennessee Volunteers, and the citizen soldiers of Middle and West Florida, was to cross the river Suwanee, on Monday or Tuesday last. The Governor intends marching immediately to the Na-"Gen. Jesup, with 1000 regulars and 600 Indians, is either at Tampa Bay or the mouth of the Ouithlaco-

There was an alarm in Paris of a new conspiracy to assassinate the King, but it had died away, and it was doubted whether it had any real foundation.

SPAIN.—There are accounts of two battles, in one of which the Carlists took some ten or twelve hundred of which the Carlists took some ten or twelve hundred of which the Carlists took some ten or twelve hundred of which the Carlists took some ten or twelve hundred of which the Carlists took some ten or twelve hundred of which the Carlists took some ten or twelve hundred of which the Carlists took some ten or twelve hundred of which the Carlists took some ten or twelve hundred of which the Carlists took some ten or twelve hundred of which the Carlists took some ten or twelve hundred of which the Carlists took some ten or twelve hundred of which the Carlists took some ten or twelve hundred of which the Carlists took some ten or twelve hundred of which the Carlists took some ten or twelve hundred or the carlists took some ten or the carlists took some ten or twelve hundred or the carlists took some ten or the carlists took some ten or the carlists took some ten or the car

England. There was a report at Paris, of another on this occasion, and that there was a strong determi-

MARYLAND .- Nineteen is likely to be a famous the government seem to be doubtful.

PORTUGAL.—Lisbon papers put an end to all the reports of the Spanish Constitution having been proclaimed at Lisbon—and to the pretended apprehension that it would be proclaimed on the 24th, which have appeared in the French papers.

It is said that the queen has determined to establish in each district in the kingdom, and the adjacent islands, a public library, for the preservation of the books, manuscripts, paintings, and other valuable literary and scientific effects belonging to the dissolved monasteries.

MARVIAND.—Ainteen is likely to be a famous number. Nineteen Van Buren, ainteen van beten van been time time time time, been an election of delegates [representatives] to the legislature. In Annapolis, a Whig delegate was elected by a majority of nineteen. The whole number of delegates elected is 79; Whigs, 60; Van Buren, nineteen.

The Transcript of last evening coutains the following interesting intelligence, which we do not find in any of our exchange papers:—"Two more of the Recreant Electors of Maryland, Mr. Linthicum and

It is said that the queen has determined to establish in each district in the kingdom, and the adjacent islands, a public library, for the preservation of the books, manuscripts, paintings, and other valuable literary and scientific effects belonging to the dissolved monasteries.

ITALY.—It was stated, on the authority of a private letter from Rome, that the Austrian government had interfered in behalf of the sons of Prince Lucien Bonaparte, and that the only punishment which would be inflicted on them would be a prohibition to enter again the Papal territory.

TURKY.—Accounts have been received from the Euphrates expedition, which stated that the steambout Tigris, which lately sunk in a storm, had been recovered, without having sustained any material injury. Another account states that the Euphrates was expected to reach Bussorah by the end of June.

SOUTH AMERICA.—The brig Gambia, at New Manusch and the state of the state of the occasion.

Van Buren, nineteen.

The Transcript of last evening coutains the following interesting intelligence, which we do not find in any of our exchange papers:—"Two more of the Recreant Electors of Maryland, Mr. Linthicum and Mr. Duval, have obeyed the mandates of their constituents, and taken their places in the Electoral College, and on Monday a quorum was formed.—Gaz. State of Arkansas.—The Legislature of this new state convened at Little Rock on the 12th ult. Hon. Samuel C. Roane was chosen President of the Senate, and Hon John Wilson, Speaker of the House. After the Wellows were organized, William S. Fulton, who held the office of Governor by appointment of the National Executive, delivered his valedictory, and on the same day the new Governor elect, Jas. S. Conway, was inducted into office. A salute of 26 guns, was fired in honor of the occasion.

Another account states that the Sate of the lath August. A serious insurrection had broken out in the Republic of Areguay, headed by the late President. The capital is represented as being in a state of much confusion. A militia corps had been formed there, and the Government was taking every precaution.

Buenos Ayres.—The Buenos Ayrean Government, in conjunction with those of Santa Fe, Cordova, and the other frontier Provinces, had gone far to annihilate the other frontier Provinces, had gone far to annihilate the state government is superseded, before any assent to such a change was given, by authority of the government.—The Globe annouces the Post Office Department.—The Globe annouces the Sate Source Convention in Michigan has made a nomination of Electors of President and Vice President, notwithstanding the rejection by the State Convention of the condition on which the State is admitted to the Union. The votes of Michigan for the Conjunction of its admission be complied with. In the meantime the State government is in operation and the territorial government is superseded, before any assent to such a change was given, by authority of the government of the United States.

Post Office Department.—The Globe annouces the

Fost Office Department.— The Globe annouses imposition by the Post Master General, of fifty-two fues upon mail contractors, on different routes, for various delinquencies and failures of fulfilling their contracts. These fines are of different amounts, varying from two dollars up to four hundred and ninety-three. ed between the 23d and 25th of July, of 500 millions Reis in paper money.

On the 4th August, the princess Donna Januaria having attained her fifteenth year, took before the Legislative Chambers the oath required by the Constination, that she would maintain the Roman Catholic Religion and the Laws of the State.

Intelligence has also been received containing an account of the restoration of tranquility in the city and province of Para, and of the re-establishment of the authority of the imperial government of Brazil.

Lower Canada.—The Canada papers state that the House of Assembly of Lower Canada, after a long and exciting debate, had adopted an answer to the

resolution to withhold all supplies, and to cease the exercise of all legislative functions, until those demands are some to which the parent government can never assent,—at least, not until the constitution of that government shall have undergone a radical change. Of course Lord Gosford has no other alternative but to dissolve the Parliament. The Quebec Mercury adds of the answer of the House:—

It clearly shows that no good can result from the authorities in Downing-street continuing to bandy words with these sericates they noted are vincoursely and promptly, for greater evils will arise from following a system of "insinuation, parley, and base truce,"

We learn (says the Georgetown Metropolitan) that the President has ordered a Court of Inquiry, to consist of Major General Macomb, as President; Brigadier Generals Brady and Atkinson, members; and captain Samuel Cooper, as Judge Advocate and Recorder; to be held at Frederick, Maryland, as soon as the state of the service will permit; of which the President of the Board will be the Judge, to investigate the causes of the failure of the campaign in Florida and President of the Board will be the Judge, to investigate the causes of the failure of the campaign in Florida and President of the Board will be the Judge, to investigate the causes of the failure of the campaign against the Creek and promptly, for greater evils will arise from following a system of "insinuation, parley, and base truce,"

Government Stock of the U. S. Bank .- The conference between the commissioners appointed by the secretary of the treasury, and the committee of directors of the U. S. Bank, of Philadelphia, has been adtors of the U. S. Bank, of Philadelphia, has been ad-journed to another day, not yet designated. It is un-derstood that the bank is ready to account with the government for its stock at the rate of §111 47 cents for each share, the periods of payment, as in the case of other stockholders, to be regulated by the gradual winding up of the affairs of the institution.
[Commercial Advertiser.

A Novel Suit .- It is stated in several of the pa-A Notel Suit.—It is stated in several of the papers that a suit has been commenced by Robert Sedgwick, Esq. on behalf, or at the instigation of the Anti-Slavery Society, against the Hon. Richard Riker, recorder of New-York, for the recovery of the penalty of five hundred dollars, to which he is alleged to have made himself liable by disobeying the writ de homine replegiando, sued out in the case of the claimed slave Jesse Collier, alias Abraham Gosley.—Ib.

Westers Rail-Ray,—We learn that the Engineers

Western Rail-Road .- We learn that the Engineer

day, with his family for New York, to embark for France. We should do injustice to our own feelings, and, we are sure, to the general sentiment of this city, in which Governor Cass has so long resided, if we did not say, that he carries with him the good wishes of all who have enjoyed an opportunity of appreciating his estimable personal character and that of his most of the College of Fort William, Calcutta—by English presents.

bowers, to make his situation known, and a writ of habeas corpus was taken out for his relief. The captain became alarmed, and evidently not understanding the "quirks of the law," had him confined in jail on a civil suit for \$25—the charge for his passage. He was of course bailed out, and is now free as the best of us.—There.

Nominations .- The Whig convention of this counthe wing convention of this country have nominated Richard Fletchet to represent this district in the next Congress; and Horace Mann, Stephen Fairbanks, Phineas Sprague, Nathan Gurney, Samuel A. Elliot, and Josiah Quincy, Jr. as senators from the county of Suffolk. Mesars John C. Gray and William Sturgis declined being considered candidates.

dates.

Dr. Sylvester Graham has purchased the old Ashmun estate in Pleasant street, Northampton.

Salem.—The population of Salem, according to a census taken by suthority of the City Government, is eported to be 15,002, of whom 7079, are males and 7923 females. The number of families is 2875 Children from 4 to 16 years of age 3570. Colored The import revenue of Boston for 1836, is \$4,272,-

129. In 7835, it was \$3,471,246. Increase, \$800,-Albany and Stockbridge Rail Road.—The common council of the city of Albany have voted, 17 to 1, to subscribe the sum of \$250,000 to the stock of the above mentioned rail road. The fact is announced

chy."

Indian Treaty.—Henry H. Schoolcraft, Esq. Major Whiting of the U. S. Army, and J. W. Edmonds, Esq. were on the 17th September holding a treaty at Mackinaw, with the Chippewas and Ottawas Indians, for the purchase of the tract of country lying between lake Huron and Lake Michigan and north Grand river, and also all the lands lying north of these Lakes and west of the Straits of St. Mary. The price to be paid is two millions. A correpondent of the Albany Argus with exultation by the Albany papers.

#### NOTICES.

IT An Address will be delivered before the Irish Protes-tant Association, at the Meetinghouse in Essex street, by Rev. Mr. Admis, on Thursday evenig nex., Oct. 20th, at 7 o'clock.—Sussier, Reciprocal Duties of Immigrante and Native Citizens in the United States.

The Auxiliary Foreign Mission Society of the Br The duzency process.

Association will hold its next annual meeting at Oakhan, on Thesday the 18th of October, at 2 o'clock P. M. Increased centributions are reasonably expected from the several societies in our connexton, and so far encourage the hope of a pleasant and profitable meeting. Let the friends of missions give us the countenance of both their purses and their persons, and the result is evident.

F. Horros, Secretary.

The Suffolk Conference of Churches will meet at Old South Chapel, Boaton, on Wedineday Nov. 2nd, at 10 o'clock A. M. Public services in the Meetinghouse at half past 2 P. M. Voted, at the last Conference, that each Church may not send more than five delegates.

The Essex North Conference of Churches will hold its semi-annual meeting on Wednesday, Oct. 19, at Inswich, in Rev. Mr. Kimbail's Society.—Public exercises at 10-12 A. M. and 11-2 P. M. Jos. Whitelessy, Scribe.

### CARDS.

The Subscriber gratefully acknowledges the appropriation of Fifty Dollars by the Gentlemen's Foreign Missions y Society in his parish, to constitute him an honorary number of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. May they receive a rich reward for this ct of Christian benevolence, from Him who said, "Inastructured to the control of the Christian benevolence, true Him who said, "Inastructured to the said of the Christian benevolence, true and the said of the Christian benevolence, true and the said of the Christian benevolence, the base done it unto me."

Josian Ballard.

Nelson, Oct. 5, 1836.

Netion, Oct. 5, 1636.

The Subactive gratefully acknowledges the receipt of One Hundred and Security Dollars from his pupils to establish a library for the use of the Seminary.

E. Hosmen. Neuton, Oct. 12, 1336.

The Subscriber acknowledges the receipt of Sixteen Dollars from the Subbath School in Royalston, for the purpose of purchasing bonds for the use of Subbath Schools in the Valley of the Mississippi.

C. E. Blood.

the Valley of the Mississippi.

The Subacriber tenders his grateful acknowledgment to the Trachers of the Mariner's Sabbath School, for constituting him a member for life of the Mass. Sabbath School Society. May this expression of their attachment to the cause of Sabbath Schools, he followed by a greater degree of fidelity in this department of Christian henevolence, and rewarded by the salvation of many "now ready to perish." Boston, Oct. 10, 1836.

EDWIN LAMSON.

#### MARRIAGES. In this city, Mr. Samuel Winch, to Mrs. Naney L. Gar-

iner.
In Charlestown, Mr. Holmes Willard, of Petershum, Ma.
o Miss Mary Ann Tufts.
In Cambridge, by Rev. Mr. Winslow, Rev. Lyman Beechr. D. D. of Cincinnati, Ohio, to Mrs. Lydis Jackson, of

Fest Bridgewater, Mr. Otis Drury, of Boston, so Ann Alger. amenaster, Mr. Rufus King Ladd, of Boston, to Miss Pullard, of L. Sertland, by Rev. G. F. Cov. Rev. Moses Hill, of or, to Miss Charlotte I. McLellan. Bridge Hill, of Particle Algorithms of the Au-plain, ribbe. West Bridgewater, Mr. Otis Drury, of Boston, to Miss

DEATHS,
this city, Mr. John Sharp, a native of England, aged
Mr. Benj. F. B. Mitchell, 42-Mrs. Mary Enton, relict
he late Capt. Joseph Enton, 82-Mrs. Susan L. Barnes,
to Mr. Jeremiah Barnes, and daughter of Mr. Laban
Rockure. Mr. Laban
Rockure. mth, 21. Mrs. Esther, wife of Mr. Henry Rose, of

lart, of Plymons, Mrs. Esther, wife of Mr. Henry Rose, or Israturd, Coun. 31.

In Robbury, Mrs. Esther, Wellman, 49.

In Salem, Capt. Oliver K. Wellman, 49.

In Groton, Arthur Gilman, Esq. of Newburyport.

In Littleton, suddenly, of apoptexy, Mr. Daniel Hartwell, 80, the last of a numerous and respectable family.

In Braintee, Mr. Eisha Niles Thayer, 54.

In Warren, R. I. Mr. John A. Winstow, 34 Mr. W.

lately returned from Boston, (where he had resided a short

time) to his native place, in hopes of regaining his health.

In Middleton, Md. Mrs. Priliam Eston, a native of Massachusetts, and wife of Mr. Nathan Eston of the Navy De
sections. 39.

## HANOVER LYCEUM.

oard of Managers of this Institution, a series of Lectures upon a few subject intageous and useful to the members, to science, than single and discoun-e made the following arrangements for

niversity.

orse on Animal Magnetism, by Dr. Poyen, of Paris.

Lectures on the Romance of the Seas, by Hon. RuSOATE; and a Lecture from Rev. JARED SPARKS. Two Lectures on the Romance as Chores; and a Lecture from Rev. Jarre Sparks.

There will also be occasional public debates.

The Lectures will commence on the evening of the first londay of November, at the Lycoun Hall, Hanover St. onday of November, at the Lycoun Hall, Hanover St.

## itution, become members of the Lyceum. Oct. 14. EBENEZER SMITH, Jun., Rec. Sec.

R Secret of Connubial Happiness, in a series of Lec-tures on Contiships and Marriage. By Rev. James I. Davis: with an Introduction—by Rev. George Duffield. TEMPERANCE TALES, No. 12,—"Well Enough for e Valgar," tounded on fact.
MEMORIALS OF MRS. HEMANS; With illustrations of her literary character, from her private correspondence—by Henry F. Chorley. In 2 vols. 12mo. 222—with a spienald pertrast of Wrs. Hemata, one pp. 222—with a spienald pertrast of Wrs. Hemata, one pp. 222—with a residence. Just published and for such by PERKINS AND MARVIN, No. 114 Washington tireet.

Oct. 14.

## THE ANNUALS.

Thomas'-Farmer's-Christina.

CAREV'S MEMORS. Memor of Wm. Carey, D. D. late Missionary to Hengal, Professor of Oriental Lauguages in the College of Fort William, Galcuita-by Eustace Care-with an Interoductory Essay, by Francis Wayland, D. D. with an Introductory Essay, by Francis Wayland, D. D. resident of Brown University.
VOUNG MAN'S CLOSET LIBRARY. By Rev. Robert hillip, of Maberly Chapel-with an Introductory Essay, Phillip, of Maberly Chapel-with an Introductory Essay, by Rev. Albert Barnes. For Sale by CROCKER AND BREWSTER, 47 Washington street. Oct. 14.

## BOSTON BOOKSTORE.

BOSTON BOORS! CREEK.

COLMAN'S LITERARY ROOMS, 121 Washington Street,
Boston.

SAMUEL COLMAN, keving purchased the Miscellaneous Stock and Stand, 121 Washington street, recently owned and occupied by Russell, Shartveck & Cohegs leave to submit his intention to establish a general
hookstore, to open this day, under the above title, compristing as follows, viz.

I Professional, standard and Miscellaneous Books, American and Foreign.

11 Loudon and American Annuals, Illustrated Works,&c.

11 Loudon and American Classics, for Colleges and High
chools. Books, &c. for common schools.

12 N. Ameri an and English Stationary, comprising every
seful article; among which are—Ivory surface and Gifficiting Cards—Colored and White Letter and Cap Paper
Lead Pencils, and ever-posted Leads—Wafers, Sealing
Axs. Superior Ink, Quille, Sired Pens, Port Folios, Waltes, Pocket Books, Indelible Ink, which needs no prepaation, &c. &c.

d, Standard and Miscellaneous Books, Ame

Was, Superior Ink, Guille, Sireel Pens, Port Folion, Wallets, Pocket Books, Indelible Ink, which needs no preparation, &c. &c.

V. A. valuable and extensive Depository (from H. S. Tanner,) for the sale of Maps, Atlases, Guide Books for Travellers, &c. &c. at the lowest prices.

VI. A Periodical Agency for American and English publications, comprising Subscription books. A Periodicals, of every description, condensation books and Pensish of every description, condensation books. A Periodicals, of every description, condensation books. A Periodicals, of every description, condensation books. A Periodicals, VII. The American Guideling Library, containing should be subscripted by the results of the sale of the American Constantly increasing, by the additional section of the American Constantly increasing, by the additional section of the Artists' Repository, for the sale of Oil Paintings, Fine Colored Engravings, &c. &c. &c.

VII. The Artists' Repository, for the sale of Oil Paintings, Fine Colored Engravings, &c. &c. &c.

IX. Engraving and Copperpiate Printing of Address and Business Cards, in all their variety. This Department, together with the Artists' Repository, will be under the special superintendence of D. Rouselt.

Z. Strangers visiting the city of Boston, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to the above extellation—ment by the Proprietors.

D. RUSSELL,

Social and Private Libraries supplies at the lowest prices.

Social and Private Libraries supp Social and Private informing supplies at the lowest price.

CARD.—The undersigned having relinquished the retail sussiness store, 121 Washington street, and transferred their Miscellaneous stock to Mr. Samuel Colman, who will continue the business, they take this occasion to recommend his establishment to their friends and cutsomers.

RUSSELL, SHATTUCK & CO.

Boston, Oct. 3, 1836. Boston, Oct. 3, 1836.

## FARM FOR SALE.

TOR Sale in the town of Harward, (20 miles from Boston) a good Farm, with all the buildings, comasting of House, Burn, and other estimated in the continuous, community and the second of the community of the continuous with a great resistant of critical from the Full Trees. More land can be had if wanted. The showe is a good opportunity to purchase a good Farm. Apply to S. CRAGIN, on the premises, or to No. 25 Water street, Boston. 184w. Q. 14.

NEW BOOKS.

NEW BOOKS.

THE PATH OF PEACE; or a Practical Guide to Duty and Happiness. By John S. C. Abbott, Author of "Mother at Home." and "Child at Home."

'ARADEE; a Ples for Airca, in Annilar conversations on the subject of Siavers and Unionization: By F. Freeman, Rector of St. David's Church, Manayouk; Author of "The Pastor's Plea for Paslmody," Ac.

MAMMON; or, Covertosianess the Sin of the Christian Church. By Rev. John Harris, Author of the "Great Teacher."

eacher."
For Sale by PERKINS & MARVIN, 114 Washington
Oct. 14.

hkfield DRAMAS, by Joanna Baillie, fir 3 vois. Svo. London Mana N. you you are the property of the New Tests.

William Tyndell's Translation of the New Tests.

The Hot Bible, being an exact reprint of the authorised version, published in 1611. Also,

A new supply of Loudon's Encyclopedias—Murray's Cyclopedia of Geography and Maccullock's Dictionary of Commerce, this day received by HILLIARD, GRAY & Co.

Oct. 14.

UST received at the Depository of the An. S. S. UNION, No. 22 Court street. This beautiful present for Sabath School acholars and teachers, contains 250 pages of useful Reading, with 7 Engravings, and splendidly bound in Embassed uncreece.

A. M. and I 1-2 P. M. Jos. WHITTLESEY, Scribe.

NORFOLK ASSOCIATION.—The members of this body are respectfully notified that their next meeting will be held at Rev. Mr. Matthews! Braintree, on Tuesday the Dorchester, Oct. 6, 1836.

Dorchester, Oct. 6, 1836.

PHLGRIM CONFERENCE.—Next meeting at Rev. Mr. Whitmore's Meetinghouse, in Plymouth, on Tuesday the 2th inst. at 10 o'clock A. M. Brethren are requested to select their own subjects for Disseptiation.

By order of the Committee of Arrangements.

King-ton, Oct. 6, 1836.

CARDES

From the New York Evangelist.—"Whits so much foof-their trash, and so many false principles are thrust out before our young people in the shape of Sourceins, or hooks for presents, we rejone that the American S. S. Union are down to give us a truly good book, of which the above is the title. We have seen the sheets of the first volume for 270, and find it embellished with 7 engravings, by the first within the model with 7 engravings, by the first volume for the continuous American Annuals, while the title. We have seen the sheets of the first volume for properties are thrust out to store our youngerous hands with the hadded with 7 engravings, by the first volume for the continuous and the continuous trules with the hadded with 7 engravings, by the first volume for the continuous and the continuous trules. We have seen the sheets of the first volume for properties.

PHLGRIM CONFERENCE.—Next meeting at Rev. Mr. the continuous and the continuous an

THE YOUNG MAN'S GUIDE;

Y William A. Alcott. 9th Edition.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The great purpose of the Young Man's Guide is the formation of such character in our Young Men as shall render them the worthy, and useful, and happy members of agreet Republic. To this end, the Author enters largely into the means of improving the mind, the manners, and the morads; as well as the proper management of ousaness. Something is also said on amazements, and bad habit. On the subject of marriage he has, however, been rather more fall than elsewhere. The importance of this institution to every young man, the means of rendering it what the Creation included, together with those incidential evils which or incended, together with those incidential evils which the interest of incidential evils which the same of them in terrible retribution—the vices which teamine of the interest in terrible retribution of every youthful render, and claim the special attention of every youthful render which has been awarded to its merits, instead of closing the eyes of the publishers or the author against existing defects, have, on the contrary, only deepened their sense of obligation to render the present edition as perfect as possible; and no pains have been appred to accomplish this end—several new sections have been added to the work, and some of the former have been abridged and extended.

Ninth Edition: The plantes of this Edition have been abridged and extended.

Zer Futblished by FERKINS & MARVIN, 114 Washing-

the latest style of binding.

TP Published by PERKINS & MARVIN, 114 Washinglon street.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

DREW & BARCOCK, 177 Washington street, have ceived their supply of Full and Winter Goods, a bracing a very extensive assortment of Woollen, Lin and Cotton Goods—consisting of—Broadcloths & Habit Cotton | Let for a consisting of—

ved their rupply of Fall and Writer Goods, em very extensive assortment of Woollen, Linen on Goods—consisting of—the School of the School of t

Moreens.

Norsted Stuffs, &c., -5-8 and
3-4 Circansians; 3-4 and
6-4 Merinnes; figured and
6-6 Merinnes; figured and
6-6 Merinnes; cold Alpines and Bombazines;
Ladiea' silk and worsted
Camleteens, (a beautiful
Camleteens, (a beautiful

Cloths; brown Linen Cramb Cloths; bro. Linen Stair Covering; 5-4, 6-4, 10-4 and 11-4 Linen Sacetings;

brown and green;) Imitatien do; Ladies Pareme
ta Cloths, (of beautiful
shades) Tartan Piads
black, green and scarlet
Rombatetis; Shallons,
printed Ratinets, red, orange and blue Saisburg
Flannets.
Blankets—double and single
milled, Rose, Whitney, Pt.
Bath, and slik bound Blan-

LITHOGRAPHY
and Copper-plate Printing.
E Subscribers have opened an establishment for the
purpose of executing Luthographic and Copper-plate
g of every description; as
goraphic Portraits, Views of Buildings, and LandMaps, Plans, Commercial Blanks, Biff Heads, Cirdec.

as and Visiting Cards, engraved and printed a A collection of Lithographic and other prints—some no often met with in this market. Prices low. They engage that their work of every kind shall be well executed, and on reasonable terms. Oct. 14. om. JENKINS & COLMAN, No. 25 Cornhill. in this market. Prices low.

Published Weekly, at the Office of the Boston Recorder, No. 11, Cornhill-Price One Dollar a year. No. 11, Cornhill—Price One Dollar a year.

CONTENTS OF NEXT WEEK'S NIMBER. The
Pious Wife. A letter from Grandmother. Obituary
of Susanna T. Pierce. Juvenile Trate Distributors. Eacape from a Rattlesnake. Christian Decision Hiustrated.
Fatte of a Robber and his Wife. Awolf Death of a Blasphemier. Dangerous Amusements. The Mutual Hour of
Frayer, by Roy. The Mother of Lyman. Musical Ancedote. A Landlord Outwitted. Temperance and the Pocket. Grammatical Construction. Piety Triumphing over
Poverty and Affliction.

## A WEEKLY PAPER FOR YOUTH,

A WEEKLY PAPER FOR YOUTH.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION is a small invenile paper, published every week, by N. WILLS, at the Office of the Buston Recorder, No. 11 Cornhill, Price, One Bollar a year, in advance,—Six Copies for \$5,00.

This paper commenced in June, 1822, and has had a steady increase of subscribers ever since.

It is intended to convey Religious and Moral Instruction in a manner the most interesting and impressive to Children and Youth. The articles it contains are mostly in tellowing heads:—Norther extending the tellowing heads:—Norther Articles, Religion, Monating the Eibrary, The Nursery, The Subbath School, Miscotlang, Ed. Morald, Poetry. Many of these articles are illustrated by Pictures. An Index closes each volume.

The Youth's Companion has been often used in Sabbath Schools. The Teachers flad in almost every number something suitable to be read to their scholars, which furnishes them with the groundwork for remarks. It is also propar to be read by the scholars during the week, and eirestiated mong them, like books from the Library.

No advertisements, and nothing sectorian or controlersial, are committed into the Youth's Companion on a lit is adapted are estimated into the Youth's Componion on Jones in the how best the estimation in which it is held by those who have perused it.

show best the estimation in which it is held by those who have perused it.

Letter to the Editor of the Youth's Companion, from a Post

Mader in Georgia, dated 26th Sept. 1936.

"Ma. N. Willis—Dear Sir,—Please forward two copies of the Youth's Companion to this place, directed to Miss E. T. This valuable paper only needs to be known in the South, to be extensively circulated. It is certainly the best publication for the youth of our country that I have ever met with; and I do sincerely believe it is decidedly the best ever published."

were met with, and I do sincerely believe it is decidedly the best ever published.

[From the Editariot the New Hampshire Observer.]

[From the Editariot the New Hampshire Observer.]

"Yourn's County. One of the New Hampshire Observer.]

"Yourn's County. One of the New Hampshire Observer.]

"Yourn's County of the New Hampshire Observer.]

"I have man are more interested in this than is any other periodical to which they have access. They have had the privilege of reading it ever aince its commencement, 8 or 8 years ago. Should any children be desirous of obtaining it, we will take the trouble of receiving their money, and sending on their names for it."

[From a Minister in Maine.]

"I have many religious books for youth much of their sabbath boars, religious rending is wanted for the children and particularly such as will encourage the study of the Bible, attendance on Sabbath Schools, kirdness to the afficied, therefore the religious christies, benevolence towards all men and animals, and love for God, and futth in Christ. Such reading is found in the Youth's Companion.

[From a Minister in Berkehire Co. Ms.

"I have taken the "Companion" from the leginning, and bave all the volumes bound to this time. There are no besits in which my children, from five to Mircen, find more sanitorm pleasure. I totend to make a new effort techave other copies taken. A small searche of ames turery, or even injurious article of food would procure it. A. \$3.

### POETRY.

#### From the Token for 1837. A NAME IN THE SAND.

BY H. F. GOULD. Alone I walked the ocean strand. Alone I walked the ocean strand.
A pearly shell was in my hand.
I stooped and wrote upon the sand
My name, the year, the day.
As coward from the spot I passed,
One lingering look behind I cast;
A wave came rolling high and fast,
And washed my lines away.

And so, methought, 'twill shortly be With every mark on earth from me! A wave of dark oblivion's sea Will sweep across the place Where I have trod the sandy shore Of time, and been to be no more. Of me, my day, the name I bore, To leave no track nor trace.

And yet, with Him who counts the sands And yet, with Him who counts the sa And holds the waters in his hands, I know a lasting record stands Inscribed against my name, Of all this mortal part has wrought, Of all this thinking soul has thought, And from these fleeting moments caught, For glory, or for shame.

For the Buston Records FOREIGN TRACT APPROPRIATIONS. THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS PROPOSED

THEYY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS PROPOSED

For the year sading April 15, 1837.

The American 'Tract Society at their late anniversary resolved, that the fields of usefulness opened by divice Providence abroad, chain the sum of at least Thirty-five Thousand Dollars from

sum of at least Thirty-free Thousand Dodars (rother Society, the current year, for Tract operations in foreign and pagan lands.

Since the anniversary, extensive correspondence has been received from various foreign stations; the Foreign Missionary Institutions of our land have been respectfully consulted; and the Executive Committee, after a careful consider-ation of all the facts communicated at an adjourn-ed meeting, New York, September 26, 1836, Resolved, That as funds shall be received, appropriate

Resoluced, That as funds shall be received, appropriations be transmitted to foreign stations, under the direction of the Finance Committee, as follows: vz.

To China, for use of American Missionaries, Rev. Mr. Gutzlaft, Leang Afa, Keuh Agang, and others, and to aid in the preparation of Chinese metal type, a work in progress both by Rev. Mr. Dyer, at the east, and by M. Pauthier and others in Taris, who find that the 19,000 Chinese characters, not obsolete, may be printed from 9,000 type separate and combined; the Chinese being the written language of probably 300 millions; Chinese printing conducted without interruption at Singapore, Malacca, &c.; many new Tracts prepared; and openings in the maritime provinces, and among Chinese residing in other countries, for "as many books as can be printed." Through American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions \$2,500; Board of Missions Protestant Episcopal Church \$500; Western Foreign Missionary Society \$4,000.

To Singapore and Indian Archipelago, probably embracing 50 millions, Chinese, Malay, Javanese, Bazis, &c; a large printing estal lishment, with type in various languages and a stereotype foundry, being in active operation; Leang Afa, Keuh Agang, and several others employed at Singapore in Chinese printing; great facilities of intercourse with all the neighboring countries and the ports of China; a large mission having recently been sent out by the Reformed Dutch Church, to be located at present in

the neighboring countries and the ports of China; a large mission having recently been sent out by the Reformed Dutch Church, to be located at present in

Java. \$3,000
To Stam, where are two printing establishments with screen to millions of Congress, Maiaya, Peguans, with access to millions of Condesse, Maiays, reguan Cumbojans, Laos, &c. Bankok alone containin 400,000 Chinese; most of the adult Siamese bein able to read; Rev. I. J. Roberts, from a new Mi sionary Society at the west, having recently sailed for Siam, to labor mainly as a distributer. Through the American Baptist Board \$1,000; American

the American Baptist Board \$1,000; American Board of Commissioners, \$1,000.

For the Shans, a great people, berdering on, and commingling with the inhabitants of Burmah, Thibet, and China; the American Baptist Board having recently established a Mission and a press at Assam, with Burman and Shan type.

S800

To Burmah, for the Burmese, Talings, and Karens; among whom are 7 stations; upwards of 30 missionaries; 600 converts; a spirit of inquiry awakened: large printing establishments with a stereotype foundry; the whole Bible printed, and 24 Tracts to which the Society's funds may be applied; two presses entirely occupied with Tracts; 24 Tracts to which the Society's funds may be applied; two presses entirely occupied with Tracts; many native distributers; frequent tours made for distribution; millions of readers and God richly adding his blessing; most of the Burman Tracts being translated into Taling, in which language "the call for books is distressing;" and five Tracts issued and others preparing at Tavoy for the Karens.

rens. \$4,000
For Northern India, for use of Missionaries of Western Foreign Missionary Society at Luhore, who have two presses, and have distributed extensively in journeys and tours; the mission being also about

and a colporteur who is devoting himself to the work.

To France, embracing 32 millions, for use of Missionaries of American Baptist Board.

For South Africa, to the South African Female Tract Society at Cape Town, in connection with Rev. Dr. Philip; the Pilgrim's Progress and 6 American Tracts being already printed in Dutch, with many active distributers. Rev. Dr. Philip says, "There is nothing within the range of human means that we more need than money to assist us in printing."

To the Moravian Brethyen for aid at their re-

ing."

To the Moravian Brethren, for aid at their respective mission stations, especially in the West Indies and Canada.

For North American Indians, for missions of American Baptist Board, especially at their press in Shawanoe

Reserved to meet new claims.

Miscellanv.

Total, \$35,000

The Committee feel that argument for the use of the Press in foreign Lands is no longer necessary. All who take any interest in examplified the company of the present the company of the getizing the world, regard it as an indispensible auxiliary. It has, with great propriety, been called the "modern Gift of Tongues." By it not only can the missionery address millions whom he cannot personally reach; but truth, presented to the eye as well as the ear, carried to the retirement and pondered, makes a deeper lodgment in the mind. The press, too, under the blessing of God, seems indispensable for riging religion, accounter, among a penale, giving religion permittency among a people.

"The world," as was eloquently said by a member of a foreign missionary Board at a late meeting, "was once conquered in fifty years by vira roce preaching; but then there was no press, no stereotype, no steam, no Bibles for tifty cents, no Tracts by the million. If Paul and his compan-Tracts by the million. If Paul and his companions had had such manitions as God has put into
our hands; if he could have fortified as he went,
and secured what he won, we never should have
heard of Molamet, or the man of sin, or the
dark ages. The sun of divine truth would have
risen to his meridian and stood still, and continued to pour down brightness upon the world
in one continued flood of millennial glory."

Trusting in the guidance and blessing of God,
the Committee feel that this engine of power
must be wickled against the strong hable of sin;

must be wielded against the strong-holds of sin; and while he is opening access almost throughout the habitable earth, they are pained to propose for the current year, no larger amounts than are above specified for respective fields; and will gladly increase them if sufficient contributions shall be made.

shall be made.

They beg to remired the friends of Zion, that
besides the object now presented, the Society is
sustaining a great work for supplying the millions of our own country, on the land and water, with Traces and volumes, and exciting the peo-ple of God to prayerful and faithful labors for the souls of men in connection with their distribu-tion; that all the Society's income since the com-mencement of the current year, has been employed to meet immediate claims; and that without more than the accustomed liberality, even the sum of \$35,000 cannot be obtained and remitted close. They invoke the prompt and liberal cooperation of Pastors, churches, Auxiliaries, and operation of Pastors, churches, Abxinaries, and individuals, male and ternale, in this heaven-born work; and their continued prayers, that God will take it, in all its departments and bearings, under

ences of his Spirit, without which every effort is By order of the Executive Committee of the American Tract Society,

JAMES MILNOR, Chairman.

WILLIAM A. HALLOCK, Cor. Sec.
O. EASTMAN, Vis. and Fin. Sec.
New York, 150 Nussan-etreet, Sept. 26, 1836.

N. B. It may be desirable to state, that publications printed at the Society's house, which are considered to the state of the proposed to the property of the Society's house, which are considered as the Society's house, whi

his holy keeping, and add the sanctifying influ

tions printed at the Society's house, which are needed at foreign stations, are granted in addition to the amounts proposed above; and that all appropriation are applied solely to the issuing of publication which accord with the principles of the Society Constitution. Constitution. A donation of \$20 constitutes a mem-ber for life; the addition of \$30, or \$50, at one time, a life Director.

## A LAWYER'S OPINION.

At the late Temperance Convention in Connection ut, as we learn from the Religious Intelligencer, Mr.

For Avestorians in Persia, who retain much of the simplicity of the Gospel, and express great anxiety to receive Christian books; mission station at Tabreez.

For Asia Minor, for use of missions of A. B. C. F. M. at Smyrna, Scio, Broosa and Trebizond; there being at Sinyrna a large printing establishment with type for various languages, a stereotype foundry, and numerons publications issued [81,500]

To Smyrna, for use of Mission of Western Foreign Missionary Society, who have a press and extensive openings for distribution, especially in Modern Greek.

To Greece, for use of mission of Protestant Episcopal Church, who have an efficient press at Syra; printed last year at the Society's expense, 1,714,000 pages; have a Harmony of the Gospels and other valuable works in preparation, and wide openings for distribution. New mission recently sailed for the Island of Crete.

To Greece, for Missionaries of A. B. C. F. M., 28,000 publications distributed from Athens the last year, and many more might have been given and supplies been furnished; people have applied for books from all parts of the country.

\$500 To Constantinople, chiefly for the Armenians, Jews in Turkey, Greeks, &c.

To Russia, for use waking up en masse, "including Jews in Turkey, Greeks, &c.

To Russia, for use waking up en masse," including Jews in Turkey, Greeks, &c.

To Russia, for use to the contry.

\$500 To assain for the contry.

To Russia, for use the cordial sanction of the Censor; some volumes in preparation. Tracts to the value of \$600, were sold by one individual in one extensive four; many are purchased by the nobility for distribution; parcels sent to friends at value of \$600, were sold by one individual in one extensive four; many are purchased by the nobility for distribution; parcels sent to friends at value of \$600, were sold by one individual in only the formal parts. The formal parts are all the same in the parts of the country.

\$1,000 publications distributed from Athens the last in the part of the day of the formal parts of the c

and for Tracts in Bohemian and Wendish, to be committed to Mr Samuel Elsner, of Berlin, and Rev. Dr. Paterson, at the carnest solicitation of Rev. Dr. Paterson, many of whom are crying for help, both within and beyond the limits of Prussia.

Sologarmany, Lower Saxony Tract Society at Hamburg, Tracts being a prominent medium for diffusing evangelical truth; and wide doors open, in the midst of opposition.

Sologarmany Lower Missionary of American Baptist Board who makes extensive tours for distribution, and who makes extensive tours for distribution, and the love of money, would it be less so? Is the dram-seller less guilty, when, by a slow poison, he sends his victim to the grave?

The demonstration is conclusive. The case is to plain to admit of doubt. Can we say, then, that public sentiment is right, when this community look with so much coolness and inference on the scenes which so frequently occur in every town and village in our country? What is our indifference to this traffic? It is entiment is not right, and ever will be, until dram-selling shall excite the same horror, as murder perpetrated in any other same horror, as murder perpetrated in any other form.

> APPALLING FACTS. The Union Benevolent Society of Philadelphia have obtained, through their visiters, the materials for a most interesting report on the effects of strong drink in the production of poverty and misery. The sum of the whole is:
>
> The report concurs in the statement, that nine tenths of the distress which comes under

nine tenths of the distress which comes under the notice of the visiters, arise either directly or indirectly from the abuse of ardent spirits; that in general, where either of the parents are intemperate, the children are not sent to school, without great care on the part of others; that there is no family in which strong drink is used, which lays up money either in the Savings Bank or Fuel Savings Society; that, as a gene-ral result, those who use strong drink, resort to tippling houses or other places than their own homes, to indulge in it; and that nearly all who use ardent spirit themselves, give it also to use ardent spirit themselves, give it also to their children in such manner as may lead to the acquirement of a similar habit. Of one hundred and twenty-seven familie

under care in one of these districts, it is stated that there is reason to believe that three-fourths of the parents are in the frequent intemperate
use of ardent spirits, and the same district gives
the returns of sixty-two habitual drunkards,
two of whom are children.

At a school opened in the south-western par

of the city, through the agency of some of the visiters, it was ascertained that theenty of the children who attended were actually drunkards.

A little girl, seven years old, died of drunkenness, and with her latest breath cried out for

gin. It was a sad and harrowing spectacle to behold the emblem of all that is most beautiul, oure, and innocent in the world—a little girl— educed by the unnatural depravity of her parents o such a melancholy and heart-rending situaion; imploring to the last, with dying earnestness and unspeakable agony, for the cause of all her sufferings—RUM—to allay the raging and unquenchable fires within. Ninety out of every hundred in the children's

asylum, are the offspring of intemperate pa-

A little child five years old, the awful subject A little child ave years only, the abeen bread of delirium tremens. Its diet had been bread moistened with whiskey. The little patient must have been in a state of intoxication nearly moiety of its yet infantile existence.

a moiety of its yet infantile existence.

Nine hundred and ninety-four out of twelve hundred and forty-three admitted last year into the alms-house, were intemperate; and of one hundred and six insane patients, twenty were deprived of their reason by intemperance.

Awful facts! some and all will say. Yes, truly awful. But the wonder is, they are not increased tenfold, (and ten times greater they are than is known to the community) when it is considered that there are according to this

is considered that there are, according to this report, in the city, \$56 taverns, \$75 groceries, 290 tippling shops, \$8 oyster cellars, 27 liquor stores, and 12 distilleries—in all, 1030. In 168 groceries, 263 tippling shops, 41iquor stores, 8 distilleries, and 11 oyster cellars—in all, 557. In Northern Liberties, 248, making an aggregate without Spring Garden, Penn Township, or Kensington, of 1824.—Nantucket Inquirer. is considered that there are, according to this

AMERICAN AND BRITISH SHIPPING. The British House of Commons, at their last session, having appointed a select committee to inquire into the cause of shipwrecks in the British Merchant Service, that Committee in August last made a long and detailed report, which we find in the London Conrier of the 18th and 20th of August. The report contains the following compliments to the mariners of the United States. - N. V. Jour. Com.

21. EXPERIMENTS IN AMERICAN VESSELS. That the happiest effects have resulted from the experiments tried in the American nay and merchant service to do without spirituous liquors as an habitual article of daily use; there being at present more than 1,000 sail of American vessels traversing all the seas of the world, in every climate, without the use of spirits by their officers and crews, and being, in consequence of this change, in so much greater a state of efficiency and safer than other vessels not adopting this regulation, that the public insurance companies in America make a return of five per cent, of the premium of insurance on vessels completing their voyages without the use of spirits, while the examples of British ships sailing from Liverpool on the same plan have been productive of the greatest benefit to the ship-owners, underwriters, merchants, officers, and crews. being at present more than 1,000 sail of Amer

have two presses, and have distributed extensively in journeys and tours: It emission being also about to be reinforced.

31.000
To Orissa, for use of English General Baptist and American Baptist Missionaries; this being the Holy Land" of India and site of the temple of Junggernaut, annually visited by near half a million pilling grims; great facilities for distribution, and cheering evidences of the Divine blessing. "If Hindonism is ever to be subverted," says a Missionary at this station, "I believe Tracts will occupy the first place as the instrumental cause."

31.000
For the Telingas, 13 millions in a country between Orissa and Madras on the Coronandel coast, for a new mission of American Baptist Beard; large portions of the Bible, Bunyan's Pligrim's Progress, and several Tracts having been already printed at Madras in the Telinga, or Telongoo language.

32.000
For Ceylon, where are 7 mission stations; 27 missionaries; 39 native assistants; 122 free schools, and a seminary of young men; a press; 33 Tracts assistants; 122 free schools, and a seminary of young men; a press; 33 Tracts having been already printed at Madras in the Telinga, or Telongoo language.

32.000
For Ceylon, where are 7 mission stations; 27 missionaries; 39 native assistants; 122 free schools, and a seminary of young men; a press; 33 Tracts having been already printed at Madras in the Telinga, or Telongoo language.

32.000
For Suttern India, for use of Missionaries of American Baptis Beard, large portions of the Repet North Progress, and the distribution, much blessed.

45.000
For the Mahratta, where are presses, with a steril proper strong-hold of Paganism, and other stations about to be established.

52.000
For the Mahratta, where are presses, with a steril proper strong-hold of Paganism, and other stations about to the established.

52.000
For the Mahratta, where are presses, with a steril proper strong-hold of Paganism, and other stations about the secondary of the pressional proper strong-hold of Paganism, and other stations about the same port, both as to freight and to rate of insurance; and higher wages being given, their
whole equipment is maintained in a higher
state of perfection, so that fewer losses occur;
and as the American shipping have increased
of late years in the propertion of 12 3-4 per ct.
per annum, while the British shipping have increased within the same period only 1 1-2 per
cent per annum, the constantly increasing demand for seamen by the increasing maritime
service of the whole world, the numbers cut off
by shipwreck, and the temptations offered by by shipwreck, and the temptations offered by the superior wages of American vessels, cause a large number of British seamen every year to leave the service of their own country, and to embark in that of the United States, and these, comprising chiefly the most skilful and compe-tent of our mariners, produce the double effect of improving the efficiency of American crews, and in the same ratio diminishing the efficiency of the British merchant service.

Williams, the Oculist, who made considera Williams, the Oculist, who made considerable noise at Boston some time ago, has recently been exercising his vocation at Philadelphia. Rather unfortunately for him, the other day, the envelope of a package from abroad—a German newspaper—lately received in that city, was accidentally found to contain a notice of the trial and conviction of John Wiltain a notice of the trial and conviction of John Wil-liams, oculist, for quackery, and for obtaining a fee of five louis d'o'r (\$25) from a man under false pre-tences. He was sentenced to four days imprisonment, and fined \$250. Williams, in reply to this account, which had been copied into a Philadelphia paper, ac-knowledges himself to have been the person convicted, but asserts that the conviction was procured by bribery.—Neuburyport Herald. bribery .- Newburyport Herald.

A CARD.—The Subscribers hereby gratefully ABBY SANFORD.

WHEATON FEMALE SEMINARY,

WHEATON FEMALE SEMINARY, at Norton, Mass.

THE ensuing Winter Term in this Institution will commence on Wednesday Nov. 2, and continue 22 weeks. The term is divided into two quarters of 1 weeks each, separated by a vacation of a few days. Scholars are received at the commencement of both quarters. It is desirable that applications for admittance should be made very soon. They may be addressed either to Miss Eurice Caldwell or the Secretary. Tuition 85.00 per quarter; board 81,75 per week. Washing, lights and fuel for the young indies' rooms an extra charge.

Norton, Sept. 23, 1836 6w. L. M. Willeaton, Sec.

Greenfield High School for Young Ladies. THE Winter Term will commence on the first Wednesday (2nd) of November, to continue 22 weeks. Those who design to enter the school are requested to make an early application.

HENRY JONES, Principal.

Greenfield, Sept. 23, 1838.

"DAY'S ACADEMY" THE Fall Term in this Institution will commence or the first Thursday TERMS, and continue 11 weeks Lower English Branches, per Term, 1840.

Higher do. do. do.
Latin, Greek or French, do.
Music. do.
Lise of Instruments, do.
For a course of Lessons in Mexicalinto Painting

Use of Instruments,

For a course of Lessons in Negactinto Painting
or Linen Drawing.

SAMUEL DAY, A. M. Principal.

HANNAN C HOLE, Perceptress.
FANCES BRAYTON, Tracker of Music.

Assistant Teachers.

Thomas A. George of Reader of Painting.

Thomas A. Garage of Painting of the classes according to aga and attainments, a primary class, in each department, will be formed next Term, under the instruction of the Assistant Teachers and the superintendance of the Principal. A few more boarders can be accommodisted in the family of the Principal, to whom applications for admission into the School or for board, may be addressed. A course of lessons in Penmanship will be given, the first part of the Term, without extra charge, for the accommodation of such acholars as may have charge of schools during the ensuing winter.

WARREN ACADEMY, WOBURN. WARREN AVADEBLY, WORKERS,
MIRE Fall Term at this Institution will commence,
Monday, Sept. 19th.
Instruction will be given in all the branches usually
taught in Academies and High Schools, including French.
The Frenia Department will be under the care of Miss
B. L. Colman, who has been employed during the past
very.

rear.

A commodinus and well regulated Boarding House is connected with the Institution. The Teachers will constantly reside at the Boarding House, and have constant uper vision over all scholars entrusted to their care. Special attention will be paid to the habits and morals of the

apils.

The subscriber intends to make teaching his permanent

The subscriber intends to make traching his permanent usiness, and hopes by careful attention and a thorough coarse of instruction to merit a share of public patronage. Tuttion per quarter, \$4.00.

Board, including washing, can be obtained at the Board House and in respectable families on reasonable terms. REFERENCES.—Rev. Dr. Fay, George W. Warren, Esq. Dosence. Charlestown—Hardy Ropes, Esq. Bosen—Rev. Mr. Pickett, Rending—Rev. J. Bennett, and Dr. J. Cutter, Wobern. A. K. HATHAWAY, Principal. Wobern, Sept. 9, 1854.

EIGHT VIEWS OF BAPTISM;

OR Internal Evidence of Adult Baptism, being a Review of The Baptized Child; by William Hague, A. M. Just published and for sale by GOULD, KENDAIL & LINCOLN, 59 Washington street. Oct. 7. 

NEW BOOKS.

JUST Published by the Mass. 8. 8. Society, and for sale at their Depository, No. 13 Gornhill, Conversations on the Jewish Wars. Price 20 cents. The Westminster Assembly's Shorter Catechism, a new clitton, price 3 cents single. 30 cents per doz. \$2,00 per hundred.

C. C. DEAN, Agent.

DICK'S THEOLOGY.

ECTURES ON THEOLOGY, by the late Rev. John J. Dick, D. Minister of the United Associate Congregation, Gustrara, Giagow, Published under the superintendence of h. 8 50, with a preface, memoir, &c. by the American Editor, to 2 vols. 8 vo.

Yrandre; A plea tor Africa, in familiar Conversations on the subject of Colonization. By F. Freeman, Rector of 8t. Baviot's Church, Manayunk, Author of "The Paster's Plea for Sucred Pasimody," etc. 1 vol. 12mo. pp. 360.
Chorch, By Rev. John Harris, Author of the "VISION Tracher."

Teacher."

An Arithmetical Golde; in which the principles of numbers are inductively explained, and applied to every day husiness of fide, for Schools and Academics. By Richard W. Green, A. M. For Sale by PERKINS & MARVIN, 114 Washington street.

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ovels, 43 vols; Proc 26 vols; Poetry 12 vols; Adams'
ovana Antiquities, 12mo; Brass Greek Gradus; Gradus
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las; Hyron's Works, 4 vols; Therwall's Greece, 5 v.;
enlow's Botany; Arts and Sciences amongst the Revole.; Byron's Works, 4 vole; Therewill's Greece, 3 v.; Henlow's Botany; Arts and Reienres amongst the Roman, 2v.; Leinnits Bertiell Writers. Barrettis Indian mans, 2v.; Leinnits Detailed Writers. Barrettis Indian Roman, 2v. 2v.; Burke's Works; Gorton's Bographical Dictioners, 5 v. 8ve; Burke's Works; Gorton's Bographical Dictioners, 5 v. 8ve; Fiwers of Leveliness; Doddrodge's Letters and Dirry; Botton's Grouwellian Diary; Betton Gallery of Pictures, follow-sko—a variety of English Hibles; Books in fine bindings. Sept. 30.

THE PATH OF PEACE-By Abbott. THE PATH OF PEACE, or a Practical Guide to Duty and Happiness. By Rev. John S. C. Abbott, suther of Mother at Home, and 'Child at Home,' Embellished with a Frontiapiece. Received by Oct. 7. HILLIARD GRAY & Co.

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R. Covetousness the Sin of the Christian Church.

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NEW SABBATH SCHOOL BOOKS, THE PIRST COMMANDMENT. 16 pages, bound, price 9 cents.

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is a 12 cents. ir of Jane C. Judson, daughter of Rev. Philo Jud-Ashford, Conn. who died Oct. 1833, aged 21 years. son, of Ashford, Conn. who died Oct. 1933, aged 21 years. 72 ungre, price 131-2 cents. Memorra of a late Officer in the Army of the U. States, 69 pages, price 131-2 cents.

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Oct. 7.

JAMES K. WHIPPLE, Agent.

Robinson's Greek and English Lexicon. In Press, and will be Published Oct. 15th, by CROCKER & BREWSTER,
GREEK and English Legican or the New Yestame,
by Edward Robinson, D. D., bare Professor Extraodimery of Sacred Literature in the Theological Seminana Andover.

LIGHT & STEARNS, DELLERS IN MISCELLANEOUS, AND SCHOOL BOOKES, AND SC

The Testimony of God against Slavery. A COLLECTION of Passages from the libbe, which show the Sin of Heiding and Treating the Human Species as Property. With Notes. To which is added the Testi-mony of the Civilized World against Sinvery. By Rev. La Box Sunderland.

as Properly. With Notes. To which is added the Testimony of the Civilized World against Sinvery. By Rev. La Roy Sunderland.

Extract from the Preface.

Extract from the Preface.

If Slavery is over abolished from the world, it will be done by the influence of the Christian Religit. In the a single size of the Christian Religit in the a single size of the Christian Religit in the a size of the convention is, because they have not examined it in the light of God's world.

It is a soleum fact, that there is accreely any one sin described in the impired wirtings, in all its parts, features, and consequences, so clearly and explicitly, as is the sin of hadding and treating the hamon species on property; and scarcely any other sin has been no frequently denounced in the Bible, with the testfol maledictions of Heaven. Let the reader examine the tew phasages quoted in the following pages, with a prayerful and unprejudiced mind, and let him ask himself, while doing this, what we may suppose God's design was, in dictating so much its forms, against annostrating, against defrouding the poor of his right, and against keeping back the hire which is due to those who are in distress, and to extend relief to all who are in touble and unable to help themselves? Such passengioned it upon man to show pity towards those of his species who are in distress, and to extend relief to all who are in trouble and unable to help themselves? Such passengioned it upon man to show pity towards those of his species who are in distress, and to extend relief to all who are in trouble and unable to help themselves? Such passengian the processing of the human family now, against which they were designed to hear? Are not these passages of Holy Scripture now world factor for the process of the proce For Sale by D. K. HITCHCOCK, 9 Cornhill. Oct. 7.

AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

TIME undersigned would respectfully give notice to the former patrons of the "American Magazine of Useful and Enterinting Knowledge," and to the public generally, that the copyright and all the stereotype plates of the show work, have been purchased by Messrs. BODWELL & BAOON, and that it will continue to be published mouthly, as herestotre, it will continue to be published mouthly, as herestotre, it will continue to the published mouthly, as herestotre, it will continue to the initial volume. The constant superiors are invited for the third volume, the first number of which will be fasted early in October. A constant superior that will be leasted withmes above office. For the information of those who are macquainted with the character of the work, it is proper to remark, that the leading objects in the publication, are to disseminate useful knowledge, and to inford rational anneament to all classes in the community; and that its columns will not be suffered to become identified with the interests of any party or sect.

The work will be published in monthly numbers of at least 40 pages each, making a volume of 500 large octavo pages at the close of the year, including a table of contents and title page, also about 200 finely executed engravings on wood, representing views of cities, public buildings, likenesses of eminent men, remarkable instrust scenery, &c.

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scriptions.

IT All orders and letters relative to the Magnine, will be soldressed, free of postage, to NOVES P. HAWES, Publisher of the Am. Magnaine, Nos. 18 & 20 Cernhill, Boston, Mass.

3w Oct. 7.

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Part II.—Christian Plan—Pleas.

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From the "Caristian Machman."

This is a prize cossy, the history of Which is as follows: John Tricky Conquest, Esq. in the early part of 1833, offered to confer a prize of one hundred guiness, on an essay produced in competition, on the Sin or Courcesses.

From the "New York Observer."

It would be great peake to any of a work on a subject on deeply interesting as that announced in the above title, that it had been done well. That the essay before us, has an eminent title to this praise, might be presumed from the history of its authorship and publication. " " We have read it with great interest, and recommend it as equally rich in evangelical principle, philosophical analysis, and practical supplication. Practical application.

Just published by SOULD, KENDALL & LINCOLN, 59

Washintgon sreet.

Sapt. 30.

Decreases the Shift of the Cardwant Cornel of the Cardwant Cornel of the Cardwant Cornel of the Cardwant Country of the Cardwa

GRAND HINDOO EXHIBITION,

ONSITING of the principal Images of Hindoo worship, and a large collection of figures, representing with perfect accuracy the various people every day to be seen in the principal cities of limindenta. The work of native artists and copied from iving objects.

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MARK NEWMAN.

4 \*\*.

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Occasional Pealm and Hymn Tunes, a pamphlet of raticle was distincted by the same authors, and will soon be published. Sept. 30.

THIS Day Published by WILLIAM PERRE, No. 2

Cornhill, the second edition of this popular seal, beautifully printed on fine paper, and bound in full cleat.
The design of the author may be learned from the following extract from the freetase.

"It is not the object of this book to exalt a rite above its proper place as a means of religious bettell, into a continuous continuous continuous and the carly searcifection is to shew that the practice of Infant Baptism is finely promote parental inithulness and the early searcifection of children. The motive in preparing it is, to assist these who practice the rite to do it with a full sense of its meaning and importance, and to see the beauty and use of the game and the carly searcifection.

INTERNAL EVIDENCES OF INTERN PARTIES AS Fraschistic and scripturarie practice. The mode of Baptism is fully considered, for the purpose of showing the validity of spinising in Baptism."

The following is a brief Swopsis of the Contents of the work. I. Human Intancy, Birth et a Child, Importance of the event. Interesting Associations of human Industry Properties of Jesus B. Mosciations of human Industry.

2. Properties of Jesus B. B. Word of Internal Baptism.

3. The of the mesents. Proper views and feelings are a

he part of the parents. Froyer views and receiving in Cection with the ordinantes.

4. Indicence of the Baptism in bringing up the child.

5. Benefits of littant Baptism to Parents and Children

6. Appeals and Instructions to Baptized Children

7. Difficulties upon the subject of Infant Baptism conserved. The mode of Baptism. On being Re-baptized.

ered. The mode of Baptism. On being Re-ba; 8. Restriction of Infant Baptism to the Child lievers. 9. Testimony from Church History. 10. A practical view of the influence of Infa properly observed, upon family religion, and if The Baptized Child was received with unuse

properly observed, upon family religion, and the The Baptised Child was received with unusual the religious community.—A few of the numerous nials from the public papers are sulpined.

We welcome the appearance of this interestive of the control of the public papers are sulpined.

We welcome the appearance of this interestive of our Church had been the writer, for we pit will obtain a wider circulation. The object of the to shew that the practice of Indian Baptism promote parental suithfulness and the early sam of children. The motive in preparing it is to as who practise the rite to do it with a full sense of the ordinance. His mode of linear action, and the ordinance. His mode of linear action, privatalize and elevate the parental care of every Christian We commend it to the notice of our readers.

From the Zion's Heroid.

We very much replace to see this book. It is is needed; and we estimately recommend its per Christian, whatever may be their views of the baptism. The nuthor throughout, is clear, logic gent; and we are either bindly prejudiced in a tentiments, or he is right. We give our hearts then to the publisher, for the large size of the which this book is printed. It looks as if he superchall and the which this book is printed.

which are the second of the se

istics, the clear exhibition of t

from a mere perusal of the title-page. Waits a course made the hasis of the compitation of the second of the compitation of the second of the

advantage of mittal consultation which the quired. How they have succeeded in their must be left to the public decision. Published by EZRA COLLIER, New York— by RUSSELL, SHATTUCK & CO. Boston—81

TRUSSES.

THE Subscriber informs the public ficted with Harnia, or Rupture ed his place of business to the House w 305 Washington street, corner of Temple entrance in the rear. This arrangement will onable him to in two years, and has had an opportunity and introduced to individuals affected with the most introduced concess of Rupture at the Hospitzi of the Charlesons A. Rouse, of which his father, Deacon Guien Fast, been the keeper for more than 22 naves, and te a confident he can give every into sound relief, who are disposed to category of the control of

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tice, that their Capital Stock in THEIR

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WM. M. BYRNES, Section: 12 v. Sept. 11

PUBLISH

No. 43--Vol. XXI--W

RELIGIOU

CLECT OF PUBLIC Reported for the New York Ol

Reported for the New York Obe
On Thursday morning, Sept.
Is invited previous to the hot
on appointed for the assembling
on Board of Commissioners, for
considering the prevailing on
build ordinances of divine worsh
of Luited States.
The Rev. President Tyler was
air, and the Rev. Mr. Bacon ap
tary. The object of the meeting
ted by the Chair,
or zeulemen present, who migh
assion of facts having a bearing
be considered, would state the considered, would state the to be considered, would state the understood that Mr. Riddell had statish his knowledge, which he bear collected by a committee at hoped they would they would the meeting. Mr. Riddell being. Mr. Tracy, of Boston, made so mating in substance to the formation of extensive inquires which hade upon the subject, developed an appalling number of the popul country were in the habit of entire the public worship of God. After the mate for the number of such as any detained away, it appeared congregations one third of those and ought to attend, were habitual other congregations one half, at three fourths. In none yet examinating of the Sanctuarry, was no half of the inhabitants. From the culation which could be made far obtained, the appalling inferent that the EFURTHS OF THE EST.

THREE FOURTHS OF THE EN that three fourths of the Entropy mon of the United States various terms of real standard seems of real standard of the number of intempulation of the number of intempulation of the standard of the number of intempulation of the standard the entire number of drunkards warmong those who habitually neg worship. A similar result has hold true as to the public paup convicted of crime in the cour The whole mass of persons of t are whole mass of persons of the made up of non-attendants in Go Enquiries had also been instituted those who had been the subjects or rivals of religion; and it had been conversions were almost invariable those who manufactured. se who usually attended the ices. In one town, out of tes of hopeful conversions to G

ald be found, who, previous to d habitually and totally abse-m divine service. The exam m extended to the bed of death been extended to the bed of death, been found that of those who were todants on the preaching of the g the greater number died with some tate happiness, either in their own the part of their friends, while death-beds, which filled spectators v and extinguished all hope, were all and extinguished all hope, were ab ably found among the despisers of the Dr. Snell, of Brookfield, said that Dr. Snell, of Brookfield, said that ter county, in Massachusetts, effort male to ascertain the true state of ference to the attendance of the Church; and in one place the result that out of a population of 1,400, a tended one half the Sabbath, when was good:—from three to four he were able to attend, habitually absolves; ninety heads of families w whee; indeed, another who is seen in the sanctuary, and the rubble to attend from age and wear might be considered as a fair specthole; indeed, rather a favorab

Mr. Riddell of Boston, now

mittee at Andover, who were char ecting some statistics on the subj peared in a periodical, from which ably had not been seen by all now would take the liberty of reading a The committee had prepared of which showed that in thirty-two bassachusetts, the aggregate pol 4,500 souls. Of these, 16,662 babit of regularly attending, other consulty to be seen at church; say, 388. Deducting one fourth of the lation as being much as being unable to atten pear that of the residue only two ly attended public worship.

arishes, from which returns harishes, from which returns harishes, from which returns harishes, from which returns harishes. Extending the whole number of thirty ould give 9,459 who absents the total number of cariffic the total number of cariffic the control of the total number of cariffic the total number of cariffic the total number of cariffic the control of the total number of cariffic the total number of cariffic the care of the care o d number of families, which, the heads of th t in the habit of going to chu e younger members only, or o nts, making the entire number or about one third of the inquiries was direc the number of church members among those who habitually neg worship; and the answers were, "n." one in fifty;" "very few all," These parishes were considusing a fair average of the state, in Connecticut it was found tha 600 souls, 143,000 were in the comstantial of the considusion of the considuration of the constantial of the constan the number of church

ending a church, while 62,280 ted themselves. There were nclusion that one fourth of ted the sanctuary entirely; ourth gave only an occasional a Dr. Porter, of Farmington, had received one of the circular nitree, and had in consequence of his parish with a vie hatton of his parish with a view terials for a reply, and the rese with astonishment. Before this he had been in the habit of suppr inhabitance of Farmington were a habitants of Farmington were a ople, but to his great surprise hat the fact was not so. The has so of public worship were for taken of families, and they were ally hard drinkers. Dr. P. e. where the public worship were says of public worship were says as a surprise would be the bette seem of the public worship with the public worship with the public worship worship with the public worship worshi g such an investigation in his or old disclose to him facts which cted; and the effect would pre ist so he had found it in his case

e attendance on his ministry, ould be more frequently dwelt ilpit: for although it was true and did not personally hear the ser